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# McKean County Miner.

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Smethport, Pa. March 29th, 1877.-1y-2n

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## Coinage of Silver.

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN I. MITCHELL,**

In the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, the question as to the remonetization of silver was not made an issue in the election which unexpectedly to myself gave me a seat in here. My object in now addressing the House is to present to the people of my own district some of the reasons which control my judgment and action upon the question now before us. In that election the so-called demonetization of silver was not much thought of or discussed. The great financial issue then made was upon the repeal of the resumption act. Upon that question I then stood with the republican party, and declared myself in favor of resumption on the 1st of January, 1879, if it could be attained without shock to the business interests of the country.—Coming hither in October that question confronted me. In the mean time gold had gone down from 110 to 103; our exports had increased largely over our imports, business improved, and there appeared to me no sufficient reason for repeal of the resumption law.

Therefore I voted against the bill which passed this House and which is now awaiting action in the Senate for repeal of that law. In doing so I have no doubt that I reflected the sentiments of a large majority of the people whom I have the honor to represent. It is still my belief that resumption can be reached at that time and the country be again placed upon a solid money basis without detriment to any great business interest and with many and great benefits to the people at large. If, however, a necessity for a change in that law or in the time for resumption shall become apparent in the future I shall not hesitate to favor it.—During the last year many millions of our bonded debt, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., were funded in the new loan at 4, thus to that extent relieving the country from one-third of its interest burden. Could this process be carried on until all our debt should be funded at this low rate more than $30,000,000 a year would be saved to our people in interest alone—a saving which of itself would enable us safely to reduce taxes to a large amount without trespassing upon the sinking fund.

The rapid payment of our national debt need not be of imminent concern to this generation. We have borne and must otherwise bear our full share in the cost of saving the Union, without unduly hastening the payment of this debt. What we have purchased at so great sacrifice will be worth more to our children than it is to us if we but transmit to them a reunited country under its new law of liberty and equal rights, which they may make perpetual.

In view of these hopeful signs as they appeared to me when we assembled here in October last, I confess to a feeling of national pride when I gave my vote in favor of continued efforts for resumption of specie payments. More than twelve years had elapsed since the close of the war, and to me it appeared that the time had arrived when the promise of the nation to pay its notes, born of the stern necessity of that war, should be made good, on demand, in the coin of the country.

Not that I would blot out the greenback. Far otherwise. Its history is too beneficent and significant. It had been our willing and potential servant in time of need; I would simply honor it by faithful redemption in the coin which it promised to pay, when we should be able, and send it forth again upon its beneficent mission. In saying this I do not mean to ignore the question of constitutional law involved. If the law of necessity which gave the greenback birth is not potential after one redemption in time of peace I would give it new life and power by incarnation with the higher law of the Constitution. I certainly would not contract the circulation of greenbacks at this time if ever. I would make them good to the laborer for his hire and the creditor for his debt by providing for their conversion into coin or bonds by their holders on demand. Impressed with these views I deplore the strife and uncertainty in our finances which is said to have stopped the sale of our bonds at a lower rate of interest. We must sell bonds to accumulate the coin necessary for resumption; we ought also to be able to refund them to lessen our burden of interest. I still think we can do both. I am not greatly alarmed or affected by the cry on either side, in these times of excitement and contention.

After all is over we shall find that our foreign and our home creditors understand us better than I fear we do ourselves. What they dread and have reason to fear more than all else is uncertainty; what is most desirable for all the people and all business in this country is a definite and final settlement of our financial policy. Our creditors have invested in us; they want a certain security for the future; we are borrowers and must continue to be; therefore it is our wisest policy and highest interest to put all doubts and uncertainty at rest as speedily as possible, and to do this without sacrifice to national honor. So long as capital has reason to fear the effects of unfriendly or unjust legislation it will be wary and timid, business will languish, and labor be unemployed. I fully believe that the darkest hour of the crisis which fell upon the country in 1873 has passed, if confidence is permitted to return again to set in motion the enterprise and industry of the country. Capital is properly a great labor-saving machine; if capital is unemployed, labor runs to waste; and in the slough of idleness labor is greatly at a disadvantage.

Time cannot be stored up for future use. The passing moment once gone is gone forever, and if unemployed by the laborer it can buy no bread nor purchase any raiment. Not so, capital. Capital is simply labor in store, and if not used still it endures for future use, and its nonuse is but a temporary loss.

When I began practice of law a young friend loaned the money with which I purchased the nucleus of a library. He had earned the money by day's work.—Thus he furnished me my tools of trade. He exacted no security. He trusted my manhood. Ever since a part of my earnings have been pledged or devoted to pay him use for his labor which stands in books upon my shelves. I have no word of reproach or unkindness for one who helped me in my time of greatest need. Had he inherited that money from his father or grandfather, instead of earning it with his own hands, I should still be grateful to him for the opportunity which its use has afforded me. He was born in another country. Should he return to his native land my gratitude would follow him thither, and my obligation should be kept as sacredly as if he were still my neighbor. Should he negotiate his claim and I thus become the debtor of another, I should keep my word faithfully. I might desire to increase my library and need his help again. I should be glad to reduce the burden of interest by funding all my debts, and I would not begin by abusing him for his former expression of confidence in my integrity and good faith. Between us there is not only friendship but community of interest. His capital and my labor co-operate for our mutual benefit.

And so it is between capital and labor everywhere and at all times. There is properly no antagonism between them. They are naturally dependent and interdependent. There should be no war of the members, no strife between parties or sections to mar the eternal unity of interest which binds all in a harmonious union of the whole and of every part.

Hence I deprecate the war-cry which is abroad in the land on the one side and on the other. It is neither patriotic nor statesman-like. It augurs danger and threatens injury to all.

We have heard the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND] speaking of the Bland bill, as amended by the Senate, uttering these words:

I do not like this bill. It is not what the country expects. But I am in favor of taking this now as making one step in the right direction. But I give notice here and now that this war shall never cease so long as I have a voice in this Congress until the rights of the people are fully restored and the alternative shall not be in the circumstances we have any supplemental or deficiency appropriation bills, and if we cannot do that I am in favor of issuing paper money enough to stuff down the bondholders until they are sick. [Applause.]

Elsewhere he is reported to have said that unless the views of himself and his followers are made law the national debt shall be "wiped out as with a sponge."

What is the measure that will satisfy this gentleman and his following? We all know what it is. It bears his name—"the Bland silver bill." This bill originated in this House and was passed under suspension of the rules on the 5th of November last, one hundred and sixty-four members of this House voting for and only thirty-four voting against it. There was no notice given of the time when it would be considered. Many members were home attending the elections; the bill had not even been reported to the House; it came from the committee and passed the same day without a word of debate. All reasonable men admit that it involves questions worthy most careful consideration. Many facts bearing upon the justice, wisdom, and expediency of such a law were not generally known, even among members of this House, at the time when that bill was forced through this body. I have been a somewhat careful reader of political economy for several years, knowing that questions of finance are of supreme importance in these times, burdened as we are with the weight of a vast debt, private, national, State, and municipal.

But the broad field of thought opened by the passage of that bill through this House has struck me with wonder. I was not in the House the day it passed. I had no idea that any such measure would be proposed that day, and no thought that if proposed, it would be disposed of in the fury of clamor without reflection and without debate. The question involved is one of abstruse science in finance. Not one man in a thousand in our enlightened country has time or opportunity to study it so carefully as to be able to decide wisely and certainly as to what is the right and best thing to be done. So many-sided and so abstruse is the question that great thinkers and the wisest men of this and other countries differ upon it. "When doctors disagree who shall decide?" I have said that I deprecate the crimination and recrimination indulged between sections and classes in this emergency. The human mind is so constituted that in times of excitement and public strife few men are able to rise above the murky atmosphere of personal and party interest and prejudice into the clear and wholesome air of untrammeled liberty of thought and speech.

What, under such circumstances, is the duty of a Representative in the American Congress? We are nearly three hundred, representing about forty-five millions of people. We do not simply represent the people of our several districts in matters of general concern. Our audible voice is the voice of the whole country, reaching into every part and affecting the weal or woe of every citizen of the land. Still that voice is not single; it is organic and many-tongued. We are here to listen, to confer, and to decide.—One voice of many, not one of the many should be falsified or perverted. I have ever thought it the duty of a Representative to reflect the clearly expressed will of his constituents in all matters of mere policy not involving questions of right and wrong. When elected upon a clearly defined issue he should abide by it.—To this extent office is an express trust to be executed by him, not a gift to be perverted to his own use or subjected to his own will or discretion in breach thereof. Hence I voted against the repeal of the resumption law, and not simply and only because my judgment is against it.

Not so with the silver question. As I have before said, that was not in issue in my election. So far as it was then understood, I think that in my section the so-called demonetization of silver by the acts of 1873 and 1874 was thought unwise. But the subject was not much discussed and not generally understood. Silver had been but little seen during the general use of paper currency, and as it was not in use the omission of the silver dollar from the coinage act of 1873 was not generally observed. Especially was this so as the people began to use the silver change coined under the act of 1875, and its supplements in the summer of 1876. The rapid coinage of this subsidiary silver coin soon made it plentiful, even in country districts, and as very few silver dollars had been in circulation since the change in the standard value of gold and silver by the act of 1834, or indeed prior to that time, they were not missed from the silver circulation.—Hence the question was not understood to be involved in my election, and I do not consider myself in any manner expressly instructed upon it by that event.

Therefore it was necessary for me to seek instruction and guidance mostly from other sources. I was quite willing to receive advice from my constituents as to their wishes and judgment, and I felt it my duty to weigh and consider it fairly. The difficulty in this direction has been to reconcile opinions in my own party and section widely differing from each other. This I soon found impossible.—My duty then was to study and decide in my own mind, with all the light I was able to get upon the subject, what is the proper and right thing to be done; and if not the right thing, the nearest right and most expedient under all the circumstances. This I have striven to do, without fear and without regard to my political future. I will not say that I am right, and that those who differ with me are wrong, but I will not yield to any a more conscientious desire to know and do the right. I do not know that I shall even be able to make myself clearly understood, but I am satisfied that if all my constituents had enjoyed the opportunities which I have sought to improve, with a view to a correct solution of this great question, the great majority of them would approve my action.

I greatly desire the good-will and approval of my constituents, and shall strive as best I know and can to merit them so long as I shall have the right to speak and vote for them in this responsible place.

Having stated thus much by way of review down to the time of the passage of the original Bland bill by this House, I now assert that I should have voted against that bill, in the form in which it passed this body, had I been present; and I proceed to state some of the reasons why I could not under any circumstances have voted for it.

In the first place I do not think that many of the people whom I represent were in favor of that bill in its original form, and I believe that very few of them who will take pains to examine it will disapprove my opposition to it.

That bill proposed the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains standard silver by the Government, free of any charge for expense of coinage and without any limitation of the amount to be coined. Under its provisions any owner of silver bullion, whether citizen of the United States or of any other country, could have it stamped as legal-tender money of the United States, to any amount, without paying one cent for the cost of coinage, and this not at its bullion or cost value, but at its nominal or tale value—such as the present time is [illegible] per cent. in other words, it [illegible] were such law, any person [illegible] eration owing a debt of $10,000 in [illegible] country could purchase at the present price of silver enough silver bullion to pay such debt for about $9,000 in gold, or less than $9,200 in legal tender notes, commonly called greenbacks.

By the Constitution Congress is vested with the power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins." In my judgment Congress should exercise that power, and the Government, not the owners of bullion, should regulate and control the coinage of money.—If the coinage of money is to be regulated and controlled by the owners of silver bullion, as proposed by the original Bland bill, and not by the Government, it is, in my judgment, necessary that the quantity of silver to be contained in the dollar should be regulated by the price of silver bullion in the markets of the world. Indeed, it appears quite plain to me that this is the meaning of the word "regulate" as used in the clause of the Constitution before quoted. And I should not fear an excessive coinage of either of the precious metals if this rule should be enforced by law.

But I am satisfied that the relative value of silver and gold has been considerably affected by the efforts heretofore made by this and other great commercial nations in the direction of a single metallic standard, that of gold. And while I am not prepared to say that silver will ever certainly regain its former standard value in the markets of the world as compared with gold, I do most firmly believe that it will approach that standard if remonetized, and it is in this belief that I have favored the coinage of silver money under Government control in this country. The Bland bill utterly disregards this rule of regulating the value of the silver dollar it proposes to coin, and adopts a legal-tender standard not for the benefit or advantage of all the people under Government control but solely and exclusively, as I think, for the benefit, at least temporarily, of the owners of silver mines and silver bullion. How many of our distressed people, for whose benefit it is claimed that this law should pass, are now or are likely hereafter to be owners of silver bullion? The advocates of the original Bland bill claim that it will benefit the laborers of our country. In my judgment it could only operate to their detriment. In my district are many intelligent laborers. I know many of them personally. They are honest men, who read and think for themselves. I was brought up to labor myself. Many of my nearest and most ardent friends are among the laboring classes. Sooner than give my voice or vote for any measure which I believe to be against their interest I would surrender all hope of public honor and willingly take my place again among them.

I believe that the spirit of the law should be molded and guided for the protection of the weak and for the elevation of the common people. When we cease to regard this rule of government we shall deserve to be remanded to the reign of despotism from which our forefathers intended forever to release us. The laborer asks for himself no advantages which he is not willing to concede to others.—He has an equal voice, and demands equal opportunity in the State. He does not demand cheap money and high prices, but good money, and all of this that busy industry, which he primarily makes possible, requires. How will it help the laborer for Government to falsify the coin of his country for benefit of private owners of silver bullion of which he himself owns not a dollar?

No, Mr. Speaker, labor and capital, industry and all material interests of the country demand a safe, stable, unvarying, but elastic currency, adequate to the wants of all legitimate trade and business. No stringency of industry, of trade, or business should be enforced for want of such a currency. I firmly believe that the tendency in our times to make gold the sole metallic money of the world has done much to enforce such stringency. I do not, however, by any means intend to be understood that our act of 1873, which stopped the coinage of silver dollars in this country, was the sole, or even the principal cause of this stringency.—It is true that that act stopped the coinage of our old dollar, but it is also true that but little over eight millions of them had ever been coined prior to that time since the Government was formed.

Indeed, from 1805 to 1836 not a single one was coined, and very few ever circulated in this country at any time. Jefferson stopped their coinage in 1806, but did not stop the coinage of fractional silver money. The coinage of half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes was accelerated from year to year. In 1806 there were 839,576 half and 206,124 quarter dollars coined. The coinage of silver change increased from that date, year after year, so that in 1836 6,546,200 half and 472,000 quarter dollars were struck, and the smaller coins had also increased largely. While, therefore, only 2,045,888 whole dollars had been coined prior to 1873, when their coinage was stopped, more than $142,000,000 had been coined into fractional parts of the silver dollar prior to that date, and the coinage of this fractional silver money was not interfered with by the act of 1873. During the years 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, $32,094,852.30 of fractional silver money was coined, an average of over $8,000,000 a year, while the total coinage of silver, including "the dollar of the fathers" with all subsidiary coin from 1793, when the first mint was established, down to 1873, was only $142,196,089.10, an annual average less than $2,000,000.—In this statement of the amount of silver coined since 1873 I have not included the trade-dollar, of which during the years 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877 $34,581,350 were coined. The trade-dollar is not a legal-tender. It is coined for purposes of trade and has mostly been exported to China and India, where it is in use as money and circulates in friendly companionship with the old Spanish dollar. It contains 378 grains of pure silver, or 420 grains of our standard silver, and has in it a little more of fine silver than the Spanish dollar.

Leaving the trade-dollar out of the calculation, then, still it cannot be successfully denied that silver money has been more liberally supplied to our people by the Government since the passage of the act of 1873, which is commonly said to have demonetized silver in this country, than ever before in its history. When that act was passed a silver dollar of the United States containing 412½ grains of standard or 371¼ of fine silver was worth one dollar and three cents in gold. The truth is that the Government could not then afford to coin our silver dollar. It cost too much. I am aware that a large number of them were coined in 1871 and 1872, and until their coinage was stopped in 1873; but this was done for the purposes of trade, and the trade-dollar was authorized by that very act to take their place for exportation. This was nearly two years before the passage of the resumption act in January, 1875, and gold was worth 114 in our legal-tender currency in February, 1873, when the act which is said to have demonetized the silver dollar was passed. Manifestly the silver dollars coined in 1871, 1872, and 1873 did not go into circulation with our paper money, six cents of gold and three cents in silver. Instead of coining silver dollars, therefore, since 1873, during part of which time they have been too valuable to circulate currently with our paper money, we have kept our mints busy coining fractional parts of the silver dollar which we have substituted in place of our fractional paper currency under the act of January 14, 1875, which is known as the resumption law and its supplements.

This we have done preparatory to final resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879. And we have done it not at a sacrifice, but with a gain of about 15 per cent. on the amount paid for the silver bullion of which the subsidiary coin now in circulation was made. Two half dollars of that coinage contain 384 grains of standard silver, or 28¾ grains less than one old dollar, and are about equal to the French five-franc piece. The Government purchased bullion for the purpose of coining this silver money from January, 1875, to November, 1877, for which it paid $34,118,873.26. This bullion produced $39,685,688, subsidiary coin, showing a gain of $5,566,714.74 less cost of coinage. Our fractional silver money has conformed to this standard since the the year 1853. Prior to that time two half dollars contained just the same quantity of fine silver as the dollar piece, and other parts of the dollar in the same ratio. But the silver dollar was overvalued relatively to gold by the act of 1834, and for this reason it sought a foreign and higher market. So it was, also, to some extent, with the half dollars and quarters, and for years the mints worked in vain to supply the change necessary for the wants of business at home.

The act of 1792 had fixed the standard 15 parts of silver to 1 of gold; that of 1834 made it nearly 16 to 1, whereas at that time it was 15.7 to 1 in the market of the world. Hence the silver dollar and its fractional parts were more valuable for use in the arts and for the bullion market than for use as money, and they were melted or exported almost as fast as made. To prevent this, and to supply metalic change in place of the shinplasters which flooded the country, the act of 1853 was passed, by which the fractional parts of the dollar were reduced to the standard of 384 grains instead of 412½, as formerly, to the dollar unit. After that our silver change remained at home and continued to serve its intended purpose until it in turn was driven from circulation by the fractional paper currency forced upon the country by the necessities of the war.

Hence I conclude that whatever effect the act of 1873 had in producing or accelerating the change which has since taken place in the relative value of silver and gold, it did not lessen the coinage of silver money in this country; for, as we have seen, the silver coinage has been largely increased since its passage and has annually averaged more than four times as much as it did during eighty years of the history of the Government prior to 1873. Indeed, the largest amount of silver coined in any year prior to its alleged demonetization in 1873 was in 1858, which was $9,078,571, while we coined in 1875 $10,070,368, in 1876 $19,-126,502.50, and in 1877 $28,549,935, including the trade-dollar. Of the trade-dollar we coined in those years $5,697,-500 in 1875, $6,182,050 in 1876, and $9,-182,900 in 1877, still showing a large excess in those three years over any other like period in our history.

But the passage of the act in 1873 was followed by a rapid decline in the price of silver as compared with gold; and this decline was so rapid and great that before the end of that year we could have resumed the coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains without loss. The act of 1878 was approved February 12. At that date silver was worth 3 per cent. more than gold, and it fell so fast and so far during the remainder of that year that its average price in London for the whole year was less than ½ of 1 per cent. above par in gold—100.46. The average price in gold expressed in cents for the three following years was in 1874, 98.36; in 1875, 96.43, and in 1876, 89.22. The lowest point was reached July 13, 1876, when it was 79.26. It rose to 98.35 January 25, 1877, and fell to 90.70 June 21, 1877. The average for the first six months of 1877 was 91.45, and I believe the average for the last six months of that year was less.

Still I do not believe that this fall in the gold price of silver was wholly caused by the act of 1873. That decline was, in my judgment, the effect of several causes combined, one of which was the passage of that law. Some of these causes I will proceed to enumerate, as they have fallen under my observation or been brought to my attention by reading and reflection.

One of these causes is primarily and temporarily most efficient as the parent of others which though for the time most potential are secondary in their nature and which I hope, therefore, may not be continuous in their operation.—The first is a natural cause, and the latter are natural results flowing from or coincident with it. The one is the wonderful and unprecedented increase in the production of silver in the United States since 1860. Principal among the others may be enumerated the decree of the German Empire declaring for a gold standard in December, 1871, and the execution of that decree by demonetization of silver in 1873, the almost total suspension of the coinage of silver as a full legal tender by all of the great commercial nations of Europe, the disuse of silver as money in Japan, the recently large falling off in the demand for silver for exportation to China and India, the suspension of specie payments in Spain, Italy, Austria, and Russia, and the stoppage of the coinage of the silver dollar or rather our refusal to continue its coinage in this country in 1873. These causes have operated to lower the value of silver as measured by gold, or have increased the purchasing power of gold to buy all things, including silver, and so have widened the difference in the relative values of the two metals as measured by the cost of other things useful to man.

The average annual production of silver in the United States from 1849 to 1859 was probably $50,000. Dr. Linderman states it at $100,000 for the latter year, in which the great mines in our Western Territories were discovered.—From that time it increased rapidly from year to year. In 1860 it was $150,000; in 1861, $2,000,000; in 1862, $4,500,000; in 1863, $8,500,000; in 1864, $11,000,000; in 1870, $16,000,000; in 1872, $28,750,000; in 1876, 41,500,000. It was about the same in 1877, probably something less. Prior to the discovery of these mines the annual production of silver in the whole world had never exceeded the amount mined in the United States in 1876. So that this discovery has doubled the world's annual product of silver within the last twenty years, and to-day our country produces annually fully one-half of all the silver mined in the whole world. Should we refuse to encourage and sustain this great industry in our own country by every means in our power? Should we discriminate against silver by doing whatever we can to rob it of its great and time-honored market as one of the precious money metals of the world? Should we join the crusade against it, which has been entered upon by foreign powers to the [illegible] of the world's [illegible] to strike down its value, and [illegible] upon us for our relief in a time of national distress brought upon us by the waste of a terrible war; a war which, however it may have been conceived in human strife, was finally waged only for the accomplishment of His purposes who rules alike the destiny of nations as of men? I think not. We should be the last of all nations to join the war against silver, because it has almost miraculously been brought forth from the wonderful resources of our blessed country, at a time when we most stood in need of help.

Whatever may be the policy of other countries none of which have been bequeathed such inheritance, surely it is not ours at this time to cast away the advantage which a kind Providence has placed within our reach. Even if remonetization were to be local or personal advantage to some section or individuals, my answer would be the same. Delving for the precious metals has always been and always will be a lottery. Some make; some lose. But even the unprecedented discoveries in our Western Territories have not changed this law of the ages so as to bring forth silver without hazard or without toil. If some have made great fortunes, others have lost them in pursuit of a hope which in the end has proven to be fruitless. The world has not been, nor will it be, inundated with cheap silver. Wonderful and mysterious are the conditions even of this beneficent gift of silver bonanzas to America. They contain almost as much gold as silver.—As if to put the bequest beyond prodigal waste, the Donor hath indissolubly united the fortune of silver with gold past all divorce by human invention or legislative decree!

As from primeval ages gold and silver have come down hand in hand the harbingers of man's greatest temporal blessing, as means of a cheap and convenient exchange of others, needful for his own use or enjoyment, so here in our distant mountains, deep down among the rocks of the centuries, lie these twin sisters united in a common destiny which forbids their seperation. What God hath joined together let not man put asunder. If we take out the gold we must take out the silver with it. For every $55 of silver the mines yield $45 of gold. If our stock of silver is increased and increasing, so also is our gold; and the demand for both will continue to the end of time.

In 1845 we mined of gold in this country only a little over $100,000. By the discovery of gold in California in 1848 it was increased for that year to $10,000,000; in 1849 to $40,000,000; in 1850 to $50,000,000; in 1852 to $60,000,000; and while we produced $41,500,000 of silver in 1876, we produced of gold $44,300,000 the same year. For the twenty-seven years from 1849 to 1875, inclusive, the total production of the precious metals for the whole world was, of gold $2,761,700,000 to $1,-573,900,000 of silver. The annual average production of gold and silver in the entire world since the discovery of gold and silver in the United States and including the discovery of gold in Australia also, from 1848 to 1875 was, gold, $102,290,000; of silver, $58,290,000. Thus it appears that the present annual product of silver is but 58 per cent on that of gold for the entire world.

Dr. Linderman estimates the product of gold in the United States in 1877 at $45,100,000, and silver, $38,950,000.

The production of silver is falling off and it is likely to diminish rather than increase in future. Germany demonetized gold in 1857 on account of its largely increased production in California and Australia. This she did to prevent shrinkage of fixed incomes. Prior to the time of Columbus the annual production of gold and silver did not exceed $3,000,000. Humboldt estimated the amount produced in Europe and Asia at $5,000,000 in 1800. The world's product of gold was more than doubled by its discovery in California and Australia from 1850 to 1860, that of silver has not increased more than 75 per cent. since the new discoveries in this country nineteen years ago. In the mean time the increased demand for silver for manufactures and exportation to China and India, where it is exclusively used as money, had absorbed all the surplus till it was demonetized in Germany and its coinage stopped in this country and in Europe. Had it been continued in use as money as formerly, I do not believe its increased production would have affected its relative value with gold to any considerable extent, even transiently; and I feel quite certain that it could not have done so permanently, certainly not so much as the increased production of gold affected its relative value as compared with silver after the discoveries in the United States and Australia.

I am not surprised that Germany, who does not produce much of either metal, should shape her policy so as to protect her citizens against sudden depreciation in the value of fixed incomes, by reason of increased production of either metal; and this especially as to the sudden increase of silver production in this country when we reflect that she holds a very large amount of our national bonds. She bought those bonds of us at a very low rate when the very existence of our Government was at stake. Silver was one of the legalized coins of our country when she purchased them. When, in 1869, we declared our bonds payable in coin, if she looked into our statutes she saw that a dollar in our law was either 412½ grains of standard silver or 25.8 grains of standard gold, nine-tenths fine in either case. She did not pay us dollars in either gold or silver for any bonds purchased by her during the war. Neither did any other holder of such bonds. They were paid for in greenbacks. Still the greenbacks were promises to pay dollars. I am not one of those who believe in the Micawber policy of paying bonds even of the Government by an I O U.—The honest people of this country settled that question once in 1865, and I trust they will never reopen it. Indeed, the Supreme Court of the United States declared the greenback a promise to pay dollars in gold or silver of the legal weight and fineness in that very year (1865) in a case which went up from the court of appeals of the State of New York, which will be found reported in 7 Wallace, 26. But that court has never decided that the promise of our Government to pay dollars, made when the law recognized both gold and silver dollars, must be performed by payment in gold dollars, and it never will unless in the mean time Congress shall abolish the silver dollar. The act of 1873 did not abolish the silver dollar. The act of 1837 which defines the quantity of pure silver and alloy required to make a silver dollar is still in force, and that dollar contains 412½ grains of standard silver, nine-tenths fine. The act of 1873 simply stopped the coinage of the silver dollar. Every dollar coined before its passage is still a legal dollar, receivable even for import duties by the express words of the act of 1846 and by the very terms of instructions issued to collectors by the Secretary of the Treasury are still in force.

True, it may be that few of them are still extant; yet some there are, for I received one in change recently. Germany has done what she could to discredit the [illegible] dollars. No [illegible] otherwise, but she cannot complain if we refuse. She would no doubt be pleased to have us pursue a policy which would increased the purchasing power of the dollars which in some form we must pay her citizens for interest on the bonds they hold against us. She has no great annual production of silver to be protected, but she has many great incomes to keep secure. We should and will keep our promise to her citizens and all others in the utmost good faith. If we become a party to an increase of our national burden for her benefit or that of any other creditor we shall be more generous than just, and less politic than she would be under like circumstances. A country which has twice changed its monetary basis for her own protection would not be guilty of such blind folly.

Still I would not say prematurely that we shall pay our bonds either in gold or silver dollars. They are payable in dollars, and it is alike our interest and the requirement of good faith that we should pay them in good dollars. I believe it impolitic and detrimental to our national credit at this time, when we are not required and do not now int

The creditors who complained to the court of chancery were told by Milton to take their money and be gone. But of all classes the tradesmen of Dublin were the greatest losers. At first of course they raised their prices, but the magistrates of the city put forth an edict regulating prices. * * * Of all the plagues of that time none made a deeper or more lasting impression on the minds of the Protestants of Dublin than the plague of the brass money.

But who will say that, if all the governments of the world were to agree to abolish the use of gold as money, its value would not be lessened by its demonetization? If the Government of the United States, granting its power so to do, were to pass a law forbidding the use of gas and kerosene for lights and to enforce it at the point of the bayonet, who can doubt that their price would be lowered, and that the prices of tallow and other materials used for lights would be increased thereby?

Such law would abolish the principal use of gas and kerosene, destroy their market, and ruin all whose estates are invested in their production or manufacture. So a law which should prohibit the use of wheat for purposes of human food would greatly effect its value, and immediately raise the price of corn and other things which might answer its purpose. No doubt producers of corn who raise no wheat would welcome such a law, and speculators who have large supplies of corn in store would be eager for its passage; while, if such a law were already in force they would be loud against its repeal, and would no doubt brand all who should vote for such a law as repudiators and enemies of the nation's credit and fair fame.

Silver has been used time out of mind as money. It is in all respects, by its peculiar qualities as a metal of great cost in its intrinsic value, measured by labor, which is the basis of all value, by its multiform uses in the arts and manufactures, and its absolute indestructibility by change in form or use, or by the effects of time wonderfully calculated to small transactions.

Why, then, by human law seek to destroy its highest usefulness, sanctioned by the law of nature, and attempt to force it into a corner, to be used only as a minor coin of mere nominal value? Why not permit it also to move in its natural sphere in the world of commerce, therein to pass for what it is worth, not merely as it does for change, for what its Government stamp names it, as a mere token, for purposes of exchange? I know it is best calculated for small transactions, and less desirable than gold for payment of large balances; but this very quality of nature has affected and will affect its relative value to gold as money. Certainly the law ought not to force debtors to pay large amounts in actual silver coin, nor to encourage them in compelling creditors to take large quantities, as legal tender, in payment. But even unlimited legal tender does not force debtors to pay in either metal, and the same law of inconvenience which makes it objectionable to the creditor to receive also makes it inconvenient and troublesome for the debtor to pay large amounts in silver. Generally the debtor has to pay at the place of business of his creditor, and he will not be likely to bite off his own nose to spite his face. At first thought it appeared to me that the very natures of the two metals, gold and silver, require some limit to the amount for which silver shall be a legal tender; but the more I have reflected upon their natural uses and relations, the more have I inclined to the opinion that these will regulate the matter of tender payments better than any legal restraint.

Indeed, very few payments are made in either coin, and in the future, as in the past, very few will be. If it shall appear in future that so many of our debtor classes are disposed to inconvenience themselves so much as greatly to burden their creditors with the weight of the money which is demanded from them in satisfaction of their obligations, it may be wise to limit this unchristian impulse by requiring payments of large amounts in the metal which decency and the law of respectable human nature require to be used for such purposes.

Since coming hither, Mr. Speaker, I have felt it my duty to study, to listen, and to learn, with the view that my constituents are reasonable men, and desirous of having the benefit of my best judgment, after all the opportunity which they have given me should be used as best I know how to use it for my own instruction to this end. Some of them have approved, some condemned, my action. My purpose is still to do the best I can for them and myself, desiring to fairly represent the average sentiment of my district and to please as many of my constituents as possible, yet fearless of the blame or reproach of any one so long as my own conscience is at rest. Even should I mistake, many a man has done the like before; and upon a question like that now before us, upon which so many honest and good men differ, a question not clearly defined by either party, and upon which both parties are hopelessly divided, it should appear that a representative might be permitted to differ with some, since his task to please all is utterly hopeless, and the attempt to do so is the effort of a trimmer or an imbecile.

In considering the question of the restoration of silver to its former relative value and place as international money, I deem it important to inquire whether the present difference in the purchasing power of silver and gold is wholly due to the depreciation of gold. After the most careful reflection and after the fullest examination which I have been able to give the subject, I state it as my opinion, without any hesitation in my mind, that the change in the market value of these two metals is quite as much due to an increase in the purchasing value of gold in the market of the world as to a decrease in the value of silver. The value of neither of these metals is constant and unvarying. As money both are valuable to man only as means of purchasing what he desires for use or paying for something already purchased. They are commodities having a universal and sempiternal market, desirable to all men as measures and masters of all things, needful to man at any time or place. So to speak, they are the storehouses of the exchangeable labor of the past, from which the wants of the present, for which men are able to pay in the fruits of the labor of the present, may be supplied at will. Unlike paper currency, they are value, they do not simply represent it. But their value depends, as we have seen, upon the extent and limits of their use, their natural uses as commodities, their legal use as money.

In 1873 as we have seen silver was worth, in the proportion of 16 to 1, which is that of our standard dollar, 3 per cent. more than gold, and would buy all things of value to that extent in excess of gold, the world over. To-day silver is about 10 per cent. below gold, as measured by gold, and it requires about $110 in silver bullion to buy what can be bought by $100 in gold. But the question is not how much gold can be had in exchange for the silver which formerly made a dollar, but how much of food, of raiment, of anything man needs for his use or pleasure? We all know how greatly prices and values have fallen in this country since 1873. Part of this fall is no doubt due to the fact that our paper currency was still greatly depreciated in 1873, but in my judgment not the whole of it. In February, 1873, $100 in gold was worth $114 in our greenback currency; to-day $100 gold is worth but little over $101 in that currency. Hence the nominal currency price of all things has shrunk. A dollar buys more because it is worth more. Therefore a comparison of prices in this country, as is the manner of some who would make our condition more deplorable than it truly is, is delusive and unjust.

But in England there was no depreciated currency in 1873 and there is none now. The gold standard was decreed there in 1816 and established in 1821. The following are the average prices of specified commodities during the year 1873, as compared with those of the first six months of 1877.

| | |
|---|---|
| Iron and steel, raw, per ton | $41. 51 to $41. 23 |
| Pig and puddled iron, per ton | 30. 17 to 14. 19 |
| Total iron and steel, raw and manufactured | 6. 17 to 42. 39 |
| Coal | 3. 05 to 2. 57 |

The London Economist gives the prices of articles named at close of 1873 as compared with those at the close of 1877, stating the falling off in percentage, as follows:

| | Per cent. |
|---|---|
| Wheat fell | 16. 1 |
| Flour fell | 11. 3 |
| Beef, inferior, fell | 32. 0 |
| Beef, prime, fell | 7. 7 |
| Scotch pig-iron fell | 24. 6 |
| Copper fell | 20. 5 |
| Tin fell | 42. 6 |
| Cotton fell | 19. 0 |
| Wool fell | 21. 0 |
| Sugar fell | 19. 5 |
| Coffee fell | 30. 0 |
| Pepper fell | 38. 3 |

During the same time the gold price of silver fell but 7.11 per cent., while the average fall in the prices of above-named commodities was almost 25 per cent., showing a decline in the price in silver, unnaturally depreciated as it is of nearly 18 per cent. in the London market. This, in my judgment, shows the evil tendency of the threatened universal demonetization of silver. This reduction in general prices may be advantageous to wealthy creditor nations; but if it goes on, as I firmly believe it must if gold is made the sole monetary unit and arbiter of prices in the commercial world, the burdens of debtor nations and classes will in the end be woefully increased. The celebrated French minister of finance, Mr. Ernest Seyd, in 1871 gave the total gold and silver money in use in the world as follows: Gold, $3,750,000,000; silver, full value, $2,525,000,000; and silver change, $735,000,000.

Of the population of the world he says 87,720,000 use gold only, with silver change 132,200,000 use gold and silver, and 841,000,000 in the world does not greatly exceed the amount of silver, and that nearly four-fifths of all the people on the earth use silver as money exclusively. To discredit silver as money and thus to permit gold alone to measure values and fix the prices of the commercial world, is to yield arbitrary control to the world's aristocracy of wealth to increase the tribute its debtors must pay into the treasury. I am quite ... in America by reason of ... sion of gold which we are permitted to enjoy might, in the end, bear the reign of gold as easily, and possibly as advantageously, as any nation of the world; but the wreck and disaster, the terrible derangement of prices and values, and the temporary increase of our burden of interest which would fall upon us after gold should bear full sway, which I believe would intervene, are, to my mind, terrible to contemplate, and I must cast my voice in favor of the continuance of silver in use with gold as the rightful money kings of the world.

And this I do, Mr. Speaker, with the hope and expectation that our action here by passing, not the original Bland bill, which I believe to be a cheat and a fraud upon the Government and the people, but that bill as amended by the Senate, after most careful consideration and very full and able discussion, will materially aid in the resumption of specie payments and greatly assist the revival of business and hasten the return of prosperity in the country.

The Senate amendments require the coinage of silver to be done on Government account, Government purchasing the necessary bullion as cheaply as it can in the open market and taking the profit into the Treasury, limit the amount of silver coinage to a sum not exceeding $4,000,000 a month, provide for the issuing of silver certificates for coin deposited in the Treasury to be redeemed in such silver coin on demand, and receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues and for their reissue when so received, and look forward to an international congress which is to regulate the ratio between gold and silver as the money of the world. With these provisions and limitations I cheerfully voted for those amendments, and against the motion to finally defeat the proposition to coin silver dollars upon my terms by laying the bill and amendments upon the table, and to-day, with some reluctance on account of the opinions of many of my best personal and political friends, I vote to pass the bill notwithstanding the President's objections. In such an emergency I must be guided by my own judgment as to what is the best thing to be done under all the circumstances; and if for doing this I deserve or must receive the condemnation of any or all of them, I shall at least retain my self-respect and willingly submit to their decree.

Mr. Speaker, I am not of those who constantly look upon the dark side of public affairs, or who in the darkest hour despair of the Republic. I have studied somewhat the governments and condition of other peoples, and I know of no country this day extant upon the face of this earth whose present or future prospects can be compared with our own and give promise of greater and more assured blessings and prosperity for its people.—Yesday, within reach of the awful reverberations of a terrible civil war which cost untold sacrifice of blood and property, we behold the signs of returning prosperity and thrift, such as has fallen to the lot of no other people upon the face of this earth under like circumstances since time began. Full well I know that many thousand honest men stand waiting for work by which to feed and clothe their suffering families, but we have land for homes and soon will have work for all, and our highest duty is to do all within our power to give time and opportunity for all to smoke the pipe of peace contentedly and securely under their own vines and fig-trees. The waste of that war is upon and about us. We cannot escape the burdens or the depravations it has fastened upon us; still it is worth in glorious fruits all it cost.

For many long years we borrowed, bought, ate, and destroyed. We opened new mines, smelted unnumbered tons of ore from our inexhaustible mountains, multiplied our manufactures, until we well-high drove all Old World skill from competition in our markets, built railways from sea to sea, and throughout all our valleys, made millions of dwellings prosperous and happy homes, and closed our first hundred years of national life with an exhibition of our wealth and growth which has struck the Old World with amazement akin to awe. The impulse of that war no doubt led us too far on many a way of extravagance in making and spending, but it taught us and all peoples that here in America is an unrivaled country grown to manhood, which is free enough to bless its children with comforts, with plenty, and with ease, such as never before were bequeathed to any people. If we have idle hands we must and shall encourage industry, to give them work; if we have run into debt we must work and pay it; if some are struggling with want, ours is the task to find some relief for it; and be assured that with such a blessed country the balances of time will restore our waste places and bring forth from unequaled opportunity within the reach of all a nation of happy homes wherein want shall needs be unknown.

A little less talk about rebel war claims would be quite as satisfactory. Any claims the rebel war had upon us have been fully satisfied.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that last year at this time two-thirds of the furnaces of Pennsylvania were out of blast, and but one-third were at work. This year, at the same time, two-thirds are in blast and but one-third silent. So much for the coming of good times.

The Republicans will have about sixty majority on joint ballot in the New Hampshire Legislature. That will do pretty well in view of the late confidence of the Democracy that they would carry the State and choose a Democratic successor to Senator Wadleigh.

Some time ago Secretary Schurz discharged a sister of Gen. Meade from the Interior Department, a lady 65 years old, with no income except what she received as a Government clerk. Secretary McCrary has given the lady a clerkship in the War Department, where are very few lady clerks, and she is now doing work and doing it well that was formerly done by a man.


# THE McKEAN MINER.

*H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.*

**Smethport, Pa., March 21, 1878.**


The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention will be held at Pittsburgh, May 23.

It appears that the prosecution of the timber thieves did not originate with Secretary Schurz. About $200,000 was collected for depredations on the public lands before Schurz's time.

The war cloud in the East looms up rather more threatening by the latest advices. England and Russia are at a deadlock on the question whether the entire treaty between Russia and Turkey shall be submitted to the European Congress for revision. The London *Times* says in plain words that Russia must agree to England's demand in this respect or war will result. Russia is scarcely in a mood to submit to such threats, especially as Austria and Germany do not countenance England in them. Indeed, unless England becomes less dictatorial in her demands it is difficult to see how anything but war can result.

Pursuant to call, a large public meeting of the citizens of Buffalo was held in that city on Tuesday to discuss measures for aiding the passage of the Pipe Line ... The meeting was very enthusiastic, and evinces the fact that Buffalo business men and capitalists are opening their eyes to the unmeasured advantage and profit that would accrue to the business interests of the city by the building of a pipe line to the Pennsylvania oil fields. L. Emery, Esq. of Bradford, was present and favored them with some pertinent and telling information. They are apparently thoroughly awake now, but they have not rubbed their eyes open a moment too soon.

We devote a large portion of this issue to a reproduction of the speech of our Member, Hon. John I. Mitchell, on the subject of the Coinage of Silver. As Mr. Mitchell's vote on this question has been the subject of considerable comment and some criticism, it is no more than fair that he be allowed a hearing. The speech shows careful and intelligent thought and close investigation, and we are of the opinion that a careful perusal will not fail to convince the reader of the strength of Mr. Mitchell's position, or at the least, of the rectitude of his purpose. We would like every intelligent citizen of the county to read it. They will find nothing in it that will make them ashamed o their Representative.

## Personal and Political.

A bill has been introduced into the House reducing the pay of the General of the Army and all the subordinate officers.

The rebel mail contractors have not given up their prey. Three more bills to pay their claims have been introduced into the House.

Hon. A. G. Egbert, former member of Congress from Erie, has struck a large gas well within the corporate limits of Franklin. Gas will not be of so much use to him, however, now that he is out of Congress.

A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person to "treat" another to intoxicating liquors. This is a pretty sounding law, but like many other visionary schemes, it won't work.

Since he became chief executive, in 1873, Governor Hartranft has issued thirty-nine death warrants. Under these twenty-nine murderers have been hung, the sentences of three have been commuted to life imprisonment, one was taken to the insane asylum and the cases of six are still pending.

Republican absenteeism in the Senate is becoming damaging. Yesterday, because of this evil, an ex-confederate nominated for postmaster of Petersburg, Va., in place of a crippled Union soldier, was confirmed. If the President will make such nominations, the Republicans should spend sufficient time in the Senate to defeat confirmation.

The action of Representative B. B. Douglas, of Virginia, on several occasions, recently, has been so disgraceful that not only was the Sergeant-at-Arms, with the assistance of several Congressmen, compelled to eject him forcibly from the House before the business of the House could proceed, but it is very probable that Mr. Douglas will have to resign to save himself from the further disgrace of expulsion. The drunkenness prevalent among members of Congress in Washington has become a national disgrace, which has increased in proportion as Democratic majorities have increased, and it is time that some action was taken by sober Congressmen to enforce decent conduct, at least within legislative halls, or bring the bibulously inclined to their senses by making an example of somebody. The disgrace is one that has already too long been tolerated.

## Voice of the Press.

Philadelphia *North American*: The silver dollar is to-day a fixed fact, and not an ideality. There is only one thing to do now—stop calling names and do the best we can to make the silver dollar as good as the gold one anywhere and everywhere and for all purposes.

Bellefonte *Republican*: The editor of the Danville *Intelligencer* wont hear to a union of the Democrats and Greenbackers. Just like him. We never knew him to favor a union of anything but—brandy and sugar.

Buffalo *Express*: The Englishman who was employed to design and engrave the new Bland dollar has not succeeded in filling the American ideal. There is a general outcry against the new coin. It is decried as the poorest, slouchiest specimen of the art of coinage that the Treasury has put forth for half a century. The eagle looks like a demoralized buzzard, and the Goddess of Liberty, instead of a clear dignified Greek profile, has the sensuous, feeble outline of a decadent age, and it is suspected was modeled after Lydia Thompson. The relief is low, so that the coin is almost smooth, and the inscriptions and device, are crowded and awkward. It is an offense to the forefathers to call this degenerate coin their dollar.

Harrisburg *Telegraph*: Senator Wallace is an irritation to the Pittsburgh *Post* which declares that he has an undue influence in the Democratic party. This means that the obsequious Senator entertains an abiding antagonism for the Barrs.

Boston *Herald*: "Must that old man be President?" asks the alarmed Cincinnati *Enquirer* concerning Samuel J. Tilden. Let that old man alone. His pretended friends are ruining all the chance for a second nomination which he ever had by keeping up this howl about Hayes' title.

Washington *Republican*, (A. M. Clapp's paper): Those who gave Hayes the Presidential title are now hunted by persecution for the act without a look of sympathy or care from those benefitted. Tilden is power, surrounded by the worst element of his party, could not have brought deeper discouragement and disgust to the Republicans everywhere. The Republican party must therefore proceed with its work as if no Administration existed.

Norristown *Herald*: The Pennsylvania Legislature is considering "An act to prohibit the opening of places of public exhibition or amusement on Sunday in all cases where a fee is charged for admission."—Such a law would close the Philadelphia Zoological Garden and keep open the several free beer gardens on the outskirts of the city, where beer is sold, and concerts given, and various games indulged in. The member who introduced the bill probably prefers beer to bears, and is afraid the lions might break out.

## Flinters.

[GATHERED BY SCISSORS AND PASTE-POT.]

Ben Wade was a spiritualist.

Talmage is preaching down south.

Carlyle works only two hours a day.

Gladstone has brown eyes and a sweet voice.

It is said that Congress may sit until August.

New Jersey agitates biennial legislative sessions.

An Americanism in Europe—running for *congress*.

The gains in Iowa this Spring are Republican.

Real estate is improving in and about Chicago.

There are 578 American exhibitors in Paris.

Women lawyers have no place in California.

Kimball is lifting church debts in New England.

New Hampshire has an annual fast day April 11th.

Mauch Chunk will give up coal and mine for gold.

Mobile has three times the population it had before the war.

There are three North Carolina families who pol 85 votes.

The "gum" used on postage stamps is a potato starch.

Bayard Taylor says that he is in no sense Bob Ingersollish.

Senator Lamar is picturesquely described as looking like a sick lion.

Doorkeeper Polk will probably be poked out of the house.

A two days' rain storm has caused great damage in Ohio.

The Virginia repudiators want the veto power taken from the Governor.

The population of London increases at the rate of 44,000 yearly.

Mr. Beecher says Ingersoll believes in the Bible as much as he does.

New Hampshire rises to explain that the Republican flag still waves.

Gov. Huston is the favorite for the United States senate from Texas.

St. Louis is trying to see if it will have German taught in its public schools.

It is asserted that an income tax is prepared, and will probably be soon made known.

The Crown Prince of Austria will soon visit the United States and Brazil.

The Texas Pacific railroad has been reported favorably, and will come up on Tuesday next.

Delaware county prison is to be enlarged by a large stone addition. Twenty thousand dollars has been appropriated for it.

A Pottstown groceryman retailed 400 dozen eggs last week at fifteen cents per dozen.

A Lebanon firm has manufactured 9,000 pounds of hologna sausages the past winter.

Texas will drive out 225,000 cattle from her borders, this spring.

No employee of the Boston and Albany road can smoke while on duty.

A second treaty with Turkey is hinted at among European wiseacres.

The Peruvian government has purchased 85,000 pairs of brogans of a Philadelphia firm.

Central New York farmers are buying cows in Canada, at about twenty dollars each.

A twelve-year old girl at Bucksport, Maine, weighs one hundred and ninety-one pounds.

A single season ticket to the Paris Exposition will cost sixty francs, free of all other charges.

Hartford prohibits the sale of newspapers in the streets, after 10 o'clock on Sunday mornings.

Six thousand bycicles are reported in England and Ireland. America must have sent over her surplus stock.

The majority of the Mississippi senate oppose Senator Lamar's silver bill.

And now the Southern Methodist book concern asks Congress for the payment of $500,000.

Congressman Banning is facetiously known in military circles as the "army worm."

Packard will next be tried. He is too troublesome.

Hereafter New Hampshire will only do it in November.

Fernando Wood, occasionally, weeps over the perfect failure of his tariff revision.

County officers, in Kentucky, can get drunk, by law, when they are not about their business.

Patterson wants nothing concealed in his connection with South Carolina, excepting himself.

Of course Mrs. Hayes has not found out that the President wrote his silver veto message on Sunday.

Hornellsville gets very lively every Erie pay-day. Sixty thousand dollars are left lying around loose.

Representative Beverly Douglass, of Virginia, caused a disgraceful scene in Congress a few days ago by his actions while intoxicated.

Dr. Schorn, who was among those recently discharged from the Interior Department at Washington, shot himself late Tuesday night, probably fatally.

The new silver dollars will henceforth be ground out at Philadelphia at the rate of 40,000 daily.

An Opelika, Alabama, milliner has fallen heir to a quarter of a million from a California rich uncle. Her stock in thread and lace can be purchased at a bargain.

The writing of a history, a novel and a primer do not absorb all of Mark Twain's time.

Madam Janauschech is always healthy. She has not lost an engagement in twenty-seven years.

New York capitalists have a fat job—the erection of grain elevators in Russia.

The lakes and harbors are clear and open as in August last. There is no opposition to the navigation between Buffalo and Chicago.

The Mississippi Legislature have made the crime of rape of the same degree as that of murder—to be punished with hanging.

Mrs. Postmaster General Key is the most graceful woman in Washington, which is an overt attack on Mrs. Hayes and civil service reform.

Caleb Cushing has received a fee of $100,000 for the recovery of a Cuban estate. He believes that the workman is worthy of his hire.

James Gordon Bennett will, personally, accompany his expedition to the North Pole.

Harper Bros. have purchased a seaside cottage, for the use of the female invalids of their vast establishment.

Sitting Bull's band is nearly starving.

The estate of the late B. F. Wade is valued at $80,000.

Chicago packed more than 4,000,000 hogs last year, a number nearly greater than is packed in Cincinnati or any other place in America.

Wages are not any better in California than here, in fact not as good. Laboring men are glad to get from 23 cents to $1 per day—and yet that is the land of gold.

Blanton Duncan is not dead. He is soon to be heard from.

Berthie LaFrance has walked one hundred miles in twenty-eight hours in the city of Buffalo.

William H. Vanderbilt is not an orphan but has orphaned his brother and sisters.

Two hundred stem winding American watches have been sent to railway men in India.

Dr. Hammond believes that wholesome theatrical plays help cure nervous diseases, and he is esteemed a great authority on the subject.

Dr. Hammond is happy. The court martial, which degraded him, while acting as Surgeon General during the war, is to be


*Miscellaneous.*

LIST OF

# LEGAL BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the

Miner Job Printing Office.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

*ATTORNEY'S SERIES.*

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Scl. Fa. sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Constable on Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1868.
" Defendant "
" In Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
" D.S.J.P. on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.)
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" " Blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" " (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor or Administrator to File Accounts.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of First Factas.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" " Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869—Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writs of Scl. Fa. sur Judgments.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

*CONVEYANCER'S SERIES.*

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
" Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court, power to Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Oil.

*JUSTICE'S SERIES.*

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" with note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor.
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Commonwealth Case.
" Civil suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

*MISCELLANEOUS.*

Orders—To public fund, school and Poor.
Sales—Real Estate.
" Collection.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable.
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.

TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.

By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.

Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.

Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.

*Miscellaneous.*

$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-2i y

NEW MEAT MARKET.

In the basement of the Wright House,

*SMETHPORT, PA.*

The undersigned having purchased of Wm. Ogilvie the good will and fixtures of his meat market would respectfully announce to the citizens of Smethport that they are prepared to furnish

FRESH AND SALT MEATS,

of the best quality, at

Fish, Lard, etc.,

as low as the market will allow. An inspection of goods and prices is invited.

F. O. & A. WRIGHT.
Proprietors.

FURNITURE

of all kinds,

Parlor and Chamber Sets,

PICTURE FRAMES, ETC.,

of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

*Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA.*

Wm. Specht, Prop'r.

CARL SASSE

House Painter and Decorator,

Smethport, Pa.

PAINTING AND GRAINING

in all styles done to order.

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, Ash, &c., imitated perfectly.

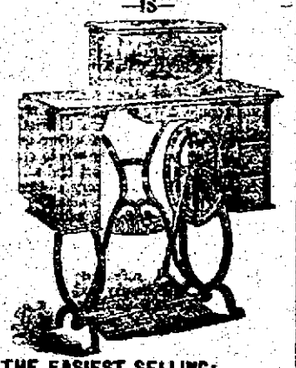
Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

The White

—IS—



THE EASIEST SELLING;

THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after use) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFOREMAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

*White Sewing Machine Co.,*

CLEVELAND, O.

J. C. HAMLIN,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

RANGES, STOVES,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware,

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

W. S. BROWNELL,

*Dealer in*

Dry Goods & Groceries,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Etc.

SMETHPORT, PENN'A.


## Auditor's Report.

A. H. MEDBERY, treasurer of McKean county in account with the school funds of said county for the year 1877.

*Annin Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 467 08 | |
| By orders paid in | | 197 08 |
| Balance due fund | | 270 00 |
| | 467 08 | 467 08 |

*Bradford Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 163 65 | |
| By orders paid in | | 163 65 |

*Ceres Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 58 72 | |
| Balance due fund | 58 99 | |
| By orders paid in | | 117 71 |

*Corydon Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 138 39 | |
| By orders paid in | | 138 39 |

*Eldred Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 94 43 | |
| By orders paid in | | 94 43 |

*Hamilton Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 49 09 | |
| Balance due fund | 49 09 | |
| | | 98 18 |

*Hamilton Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | | 213 00 |
| By orders paid in | 97 43 | |
| Balance due fund | 10 00 | 213 00 |
| | 107 43 | 107 43 |

*Keating Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 134 38 | |
| Balance due fund | 108 98 | |
| By orders paid in | | 243 36 |

*Lafayette Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 146 08 | |
| Balance due fund | 144 05 | |
| By orders paid in | | 290 13 |

*Liberty Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 123 75 | |
| By orders paid in | | 123 75 |

*Norwich Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 89 50 | |
| By orders paid in | | 17 11 |
| Balance due fund | | 17 11 |
| | | 34 22 |

*Sergeant Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 89 50 | |
| By orders paid in | 64 50 | |
| Balance due fund | 25 00 | 89 50 |
| | 89 50 | 89 50 |

*Smethport Borough.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 140 45 | |
| Balance due fund | 140 45 | |
| By orders paid in | | 280 90 |

*Wetmore Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't due fund at last settlement | 445 36 | |
| Balance due fund | 445 21 | |
| By orders paid in | | 890 57 |

We, the Auditors of McKean county, having examined the accounts and vouchers of A. H. Medbery, Treasurer, in account with the school funds of said county for the year 1877, do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, this 8th day of January, A. D., 1878.

O. D. COLEMAN, (seal)
J. L. BEAN. (seal)

A. H. MEDBERY, treasurer of McKean county in account with the funds of said county for the year 1877:

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To am't of seated taxes collected | 7258 98 | |
| " " Mate " | 179 53 | |
| " " Watch " | 138 45 | |
| " taken from reclamation fund | 513 24 | |
| " paid on Clancy Judgment | 40 00 | |
| " " by Gifford and others | 66 88 | |
| " " Redemption Vendue | 89 87 | |
| Balance due Treasurer | 3868 31 | 18550 00 |
| By commission on $3873 88 at 3 per cent | | 242 36 |
| By balance due Treasurer at last settlement | 1500 00 | |
| By County orders paid in | 15792 84 | 18550 00 |

*Jail Fund.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount of seated taxes collected | 461 20 | |
| To amount of bonds sold | 10600 00 | 11114 59 |
| By commission on $461 60 @ 3 per cent | 138 48 | |
| " am't Treas. at last settlement | 1268 45 | |
| " " of Coupons paid in | 1701 66 | |
| Balance due fund | 7905 71 | 11114 59 |

*Dog Fund.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund on last settlement | 119 98 | |
| To taxes collected | 922 80 | 1312 78 |
| By commission on $892 80 @ 3 per cent | 26 78 | |
| By orders paid in | 1204 66 | |
| Balance due fund | 81 44 | 1312 78 |

We, the Auditors of McKean county having examined the accounts and vouchers of A. H. Medbery, Treasurer of said county in account with the County, Jail and Dog funds of said County for the year 1877 do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, January 8, 1878.

O. D. COLEMAN, (seal)
J. L. BEAN. (seal)

A. H. MEDBERY, treasurer of said county in account with the redemption fund of said county for the year 1877:

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | $ 3865 00 | $ 3865 00 |
| By orders paid in | | 9 25 |
| By am't placed in county fund | 573 24 | |
| Balance due fund | 3240 41 | 3865 00 |

We, the Auditors of McKean county, having examined the accounts and vouchers of A. H. Medbery, Treasurer of said county, with the redemption fund for the year 1877, do find it as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals at Smethport, January 8, 1878.

O. D. COLEMAN, (seal)
J. L. BEAN. (seal)

A. H. MEDBERY, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the road funds of said county for the year 1877:

*Annin Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | $ 95 55 | |
| Balance due fund | 95 55 | |
| | 191 10 | |

*Bradford Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund by enrolling from the Bounty fund $100 | | 100 00 |
| By orders paid in | 82 25 | |
| Balance due fund | 17 75 | 100 00 |
| | 100 00 | 100 00 |

*Ceres Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 32 22 |
| By orders paid in | 32 22 | |
| | 32 22 | 32 22 |

*Corydon Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 103 00 |
| By orders paid in | 98 00 | |
| Balance due fund | 5 00 | 103 00 |
| | 103 00 | 103 00 |

*Eldred Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 94 18 |
| By orders paid in | 19 18 | |
| Balance due fund | 5 00 | 24 18 |
| | 24 18 | 24 18 |

*Hamilton Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 503 03 |
| By orders paid in | 286 25 | |
| Balance due fund | 216 78 | 503 03 |
| | 503 03 | 503 03 |

*Hamilton Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 419 18 |
| By orders paid in | 104 43 | |
| Balance due fund | 314 75 | 419 18 |
| | 419 18 | 419 18 |

*Keating Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 38 90 |
| By orders paid in | 38 90 | |
| | 38 90 | 38 90 |

*Lafayette Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 488 85 |
| By orders paid in | 94 58 | |
| Balance due fund | 394 27 | 488 85 |
| | 488 85 | 488 85 |

*Liberty Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 92 33 |
| By orders paid in | 90 93 | |
| Balance due fund | 1 40 | 92 33 |
| | 92 33 | 92 33 |

*Norwich Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 155 11 |
| Balance due fund | 155 11 | |
| | 155 11 | 155 11 |

*Otto Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 30 11 |
| By orders paid in | 2 00 | |
| Balance due fund | 28 11 | 30 11 |
| | 30 11 | 30 11 |

*Sergeant Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 2035 84 |
| By orders paid in | 1836 65 | |
| Balance due fund | 224 20 | 2035 84 |
| | 2035 84 | 2035 84 |

*Wetmore Township.*

| | DR. | CR. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount due fund at last settlement | | 1057 78 |
| By orders paid in | 333 73 | |
| Balance due fund | 1333 98 

# THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., March 27, 1878.


## CHURCHES.

*METHODIST.*—J. C. WHITESIDE, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening at 7 p. m.

Preaching at North East and Cold Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

*BAPTIST.*—O. J. ROSE, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hatter school house.

*EPISCOPAL.*—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

*St. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.*—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 10½ a.m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 2 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

*President Judge.*—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
*Additional Judge.*—S. W. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
*Associate Judges.*—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred Corners.
*District Attorney.*—P. E. Cotter, Port Allegany.
*Sheriff.*—C. S. King, Smethport.
*Prothonotary.*—C. K. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
*County Treasurer.*—Wm. A. Gallup, Smethport.
*Commissioners.*—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
*County Clerk.*—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
*Auditors.*—C. R. Colcomb, A. R. Hall, M. W. Fisher.
*Regular Terms of Court.*—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

## Here and Hereabouts.

After awhile, a busy brain
Will rest from all its toil and pain.
After awhile, earth's rush will cease
And a wearied heart find sweet release.
After awhile a longing look
An empty seat, a vacant place.
After awhile, a man forgot
A crumbled headstone, an unknown spot.

—None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. R. Mandeville tf

—Bound road orders, with stub attached, in books of 100 each, for sale at this office.

—The United Pipe Line are building a 40,000 barrel tank at Salamanca for the storage of oil.

—The oil men of Bradford are talking about a new oil exchange. The requisite stock is subscribed.

—The sale of the Quintuple [illegible] has been declared "off," the purchasing parties failing to come to time.

—E. H. Bard has moved his family to this borough. He can be found at the MINER office during business hours.

—The Bradford *Era* is safely delivered of the weighty opinion that the oil in the Haskill well comes from a fourth sand.

—The difference of a cent a gallon in the price of crude oil makes a difference in the income of the region of $6,000,000 a year.

—Quarterly Meeting services next Saturday and Sunday at the M. E. Church will be conducted by Presiding Elder Watson.

—It is currently reported that the Walker Oil Company has sold 100 acres on Kendall Creek for $500 per acre to Frank Andrews.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Newman, of Buffalo, have been stopping in the borough a few days. It is Mrs. N's first visit home since her marriage.

—Parties liable to a payment of revenue taxes will be interested by a perusal of notice to taxpayers, among our new advertisements this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, the latter "she that was" Belle Sartwell, are visiting friends in this borough. Their present home is at Geneo, N. Y.

—Any one wishing to buy a $250 organ for $100, of the best make and as good as new, can learn of an opportunity to do so by calling at this office.

—If you want to get a good, reliable watch that you will not be ashamed to carry, and get it for little or nothing, look at our "offer" elsewhere.

—We have superior facilities for printing and binding check books, receipt and order books, and all work of that kind. We invite inspection of samples of our work

—Ira Baldwin, who lately "skipped out" of Sawyer City, is reported to be languishing in jail at Buffalo on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences.

—Chief Engineer W. H. Smith, of the O. B. & W. R. R., informs a *Derrick* reporter that the work of locating a line between Bradford and Warren would be commenced at an early day.

—Village property in the town of Bradford has increased from twenty-five to forty per cent. in value since the beginning of the year, and, in some cases the prices have doubled.

—The freight and passenger business on the McKean and Buffalo road has nearly doubled in the last two months, and the putting on of another passenger train is seriously contemplated.

—It is reported that George Zeigler, of Kane, a night watchman in the employ of the P. & E. R. R. Co., was killed by being run over by a car, while in the act of making a coupling, on Tuesday night last.

—A large and pleasant gathering of friends of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Quackenbush were royally entertained at the residence of Prothonotary Sartwell last Saturday evening. Eugene was at home, and did the honors admirably.

—Burdett Chandler, who has been reported to have "jumped" his bail and left the country, writes that he is sick in Jersey City, and that as soon as he recovers sufficiently will return and meet his friends and enemies face to face.

—Among the many facetious expressions in regard to the Haskill well that are floating about, the following is certainly original: It is asserted that the oil in the well is nothing more than the contents of those lard-oil torpedoes put in a few months ago.

—We learn that a prominent and responsible citizen of this borough promises to commence immediately two wells up Martin Creek, one on the Wade farm, and one on the Dutcher farm. He is a gentleman who always means what he says and does as he agrees.

—The Taylor well, east of Kane is reported to be down 1,665 feet. The show of oil and gas is said to come from the second sand. The third sand will be found in the neighborhood of 1,700 feet in depth. A gentleman reports the well to be nearly on the same level with the Wilcox well.—Bradford *correspondence Derrick*.

### The Haskill Well.

We have suffered some friendly criticism because our last week's report of the Haskill well was not "strong enough." We did draw it rather mild, for we were fearful we might be accused of exaggeration and seeking to make a sensation out of nothing if there should prove to be any mistake in the matter. Our only aim is to give the facts just as we have reason to believe them to be, without unnecessary coloring, and prefer to come under rather than over a just estimate.

We are more than pleased to be able to give a better report of the well this week, gathered from authority that we have every reason to believe reliable. Owing to the lightness of the engine the drilling since Monday morning has been slow and by no means continuous. Up to Tuesday night they have drilled about fifteen feet. They are still in the sand, which continues to improve, with a steady increase of oil. Monday afternoon the well filled at the rate of fifty barrels. This (Wednesday) morning there were found to be about 800 feet of oil in the hole. They have found about forty feet of sand, as it is usually estimated, although the oil did not commence to fill in any quantities until about fifteen feet above the present location of the drill.—This last fifteen feet was covered with about two feet of light sand shell. Then the drill went through about four feet of hard and dark oil sand, when the sand commenced to grow softer and lighter, and has continued to improve in that respect up to the latest report we have.

That the oil is there in sufficient quantity to warrant the tubing and pumping of the well, and further developments in this section is certainly beyond question, and the Haskill well no longer bears the stigma of being a "dry hole." If they find no more sand a fair well is assured, though it may be necessary to torpedo it to force its production, which is certainly no unusual resort in much older and more favored territory.

### The Ernhout-Taylor Wedding.

For many days it has been no secret that Captain Ernhout, of Wilcox, and Mrs. A. E. Taylor, of this borough, were to be married on Wednesday of this week. The event was anticipated with more than ordinary interest by the very large circle of acquaintances and warm friends of the parties, and at the appointed hour (11 a. m.) yesterday morning the spacious parlors of the [illegible] residence were comfortably filled with personal friends and invited guests of the bride and groom. Most of the prominent families of the borough were represented, and there were also present a large number of the Captain's friends from Wilcox and Ridgway. Rev. S. D. Morris performed the ceremony, which was brief and impressive. The individual congratulations of the entire company were then received by Mr. and Mrs. Ernhout, which were given and received in a more heartfelt, and in a number of instances affectionate, manner than is often witnessed. The gallant Captain and lady are evidently the fortunate possessors of many warm and affectionate friends, which feeling they seemed to heartily reciprocate.

Full justice was done by all to the bountiful wedding breakfast, which in quantity and quality fully met the strictest requirements of the occasion, after which the company gradually dispersed, mingling with their adieus renewed congratulations and good wishes for the brightest and happiest future.

Captain and Mrs. Ernhout left for Washington on the afternoon train.

### Change of Proprietors.

The numerous patrons of the old United States Hotel, Buffalo, will be interested to learn of a partial change of proprietors of the house. Mr. Geo. W. Bonney retires from the management on account of continued ill health, and the house will be hereafter conducted under the firm name of Bonney & Avery. The many friends of Geo. Bonney will regret his enforced retirement, yet we are assured that the house will be conducted under the new management in such a manner as to retain its former popularity and high reputation.

### Slightly Remarkable.

A remarkable occurrence took place in Jacob Digel's stock yard a few days ago that is deserving of notice. Six of his cows became the mothers of eight robust calves during the same night. Of these tender nurslings there were two pair of twins, and one of the others was favored by nature with three well developed ears! Jake thinks this occurrence is a sure sign that the Gillmor well on his farm will prove a flowing well.

### Summary

Of returns made to the Bureau of Industrial Statistics by Companies engaged in the storage and transportation of petroleum oil for the year 1877:

| | Bbls 42 gallons |
|---|---|
| For quarter ending Mar. 31 | 2,903,687,77 |
| " June 30 | 3,173,101,83 |
| " Sept. 30 | 3,385,918,25 |
| " Dec. 31 | 3,408,967,76 |
| | 12,720,675,61 |

—The Smethportians are greatly excited over the appearance of three or four hundred feet of oil in the Haskill well. We trust their most sanguine anticipations may be more than realized.—*Era*.

Not very much excited, neighbor. The Smethport people are not as a rule given to much excitement, on politics, religion, or oil. In fact, there is much more excitement and wild talk about the Haskill well away from Smethport than among her own citizens. Although there is over 800 feet of oil in the hole, and they are not yet through the sand, we have heard of no one in this vicinity that has gone crazy. You can yet buy property in the borough for what it is really worth.

—The *McKean Miner* credits the *Elk Democrat* with an item, laudatory of the *Miner*, which appeared originally in the ADVOCATE.—*Elk Advocate*.

We admit it, neighbor, and very much regret the mistake, which we had not noticed until our attention was called to it by reading the above paragraph. However, the observant reader would have known that the credit was a mistake, for when did the *Democrat* ever give a cordial or generous good word to the MINER, or any other cotemporary, however deserving? Please accept our apologies, Parsons.

—On Monday night of this week the clothes line of Benj. Corwin, in Mechanicsburg, was stripped of the greater portion of its contents. The stolen goods were all ladies' attire, and we should not be surprised if "Uncle Ben." made some pretty thorough searches for the missing property. It makes him blush to think of the delicate task which he is about to undertake.

## Local Correspondence.

### From Knapp's Creek.

PRENTISS VALE, March 19, 1878.

*To the Editor of the Miner:*

The Elmira Co. have sent on a crew of men to put up a rig for a well on Lovejoy land, near the Gridley well.

The Rulrecht well, on Pepper farm, is down nearly 1200 feet, up Kansas Branch.

A. Morton, about a mile above, has sold 23 acres for $150 per acre.

Newton & Francis, on L. A. Bunker farm, is down 800 feet.

Adam & Ouston well, on Geo. Morton farm, is down about 200 feet.

OIL VALLEY.

The Orange Nobles well No. 1, torpedoed last Saturday, flowed 80 feet above the derrick and is supposed to be good for 50 barrels.

H. W. Nobles well, torpedoed yesterday (18); considered to be good for 50 barrels.

Bonanza Oil Company down about 900 feet. How & Book, on Slater farm, rig up and all ready.

McClure, on Yat Strait lot, derrick up. Carlin Bros. & Golden doing 9 to 10 barrels. G. H. Nobles No. 1 and 2 doing each 9 to 10 barrels. J. O. Johnson & Co., on George Strickland, down 60 feet.—Lake City Oil Company 40 feet in the sand and 500 feet of oil in the hole. Nobles & Hall down 300 feet; J. D. Lupher & Co. down 100 feet. G. H. Nobles, No. 3, on Baldwin farm, down 400 feet.

U. C. Welton, on Baldwin, doing 20 to 25 barrels. No. 2 down some 40 feet and fishing.

Henry Hamlin, down some 600 feet or more.

Breece & Boyer have a rig up on W. F. Sprague lot.

Warren & Kelley, on the same, rig up.

Hardison & Stewart, rig up.

Aikens & Peet No. 2, torpedoed, but did not succeed. No. 3, rig up. The Franklinville Oil Co. No. 1, down about 700 feet.

Denning & Stull, the Old Maid lot, near Sam. Baldwin, rig up.

The Scio Oil Co., John Duke lot, down some 900 feet and drilling again.

Southard & Short, John Duke lot, are down about 900 feet and tools in the hole. John has a well just started 130 rods south of the house.

Reed & Brown, down about 300 feet, on Skinner lot.

The Greenman well No. 1 doing 20 to 25 barrels. No. 2 is nearly finished.

Mattison & Kerr have a portable steam saw mill nearly ready to start up near the above locality.

Chambers & Jones down 750 ft; Frink & Schemmerhorn, No. 2, down 220 feet; Wheelock & Co., down 300 feet; Vanvleck & Co. are down in the sand with a good show; Andrews down 300 feet; A. B. Smith, down 1100 feet.

G. V. Foreman has two wells cased and drilling, the third spleding, and rig up for fourth one. The machinery is on the ground. They are located at the head of the B. R. branch.

The 15,000 barrel iron tank is finished all but painting.

Argue & Aiken are down 1100 feet.

SMITH VALLEY.

Sherman, at the head of Smith Valley near the Baker well, has timbers out for a new rig, and Ed. Hammond is down 60 feet on the Woodbury lot. The Knapp's Creek Oil Co. have a well opposite, down 1200 feet.

Reed & Anderson well down in the sand with a good show, but the boys have shut down for pay.

The Clark well, on James Baker farm, is down 100 feet. Howe, Daily & Co., on Robison lot are down 200 feet, and six or seven others are ready and waiting for machinery.

Swett wells, No's 1 and 2, just commenced drilling. The Bly well is down some 1200 feet, and the Bailey well 1000 feet. The Thomas & Love well is in the sand about 80 feet, with but little oil, but filling up and all quiet.

The McClure well on the Sim. Rixford farm is down 250 feet. The old Rixford well is doing some 30 barrels.

H. Dean & Co. will made a flow of 120 barrels, after torpedoing, the first twenty-four hours, but since tubing is not doing more than 20 barrels, as the packing or tubing leaks or [illegible].

The McDonald well is not doing very well yet, but it is generally conceded that it will be an average well when in proper shape.

Davis & Baker have opened up a new hotel and boarding house in the lower part of town, and have all the custom they can care for.

The telegraph line is to be extended from the pumpstation at Duke Center to Olean, along the Union Pipe Line.

It is said there are over 100 houses in Duke Center.

Frank Sprague suggests that there is a good site near his place for a boarding house, but side above Duke Center, toward the Knapp's Creek station on the Narrow Gauge R. R.

T. M. Bunker, of Prentiss Vale, has been very unfortunate, as he has lost three good horses which cost him over $300 and has just bought another to mate his odd one [illegible].

Mr. Brown, of Duke Center, and Miss Nellie Littlefield, of West Eldred, were married on the 18th at the Moore House, in Olean.

Great excitement yesterday on Indian Creek, in regard to holding oil leases.—The Bradford Oil Company were victorious. DELTA.

### From Bradford.

MARCH 18, 1878.

*To the Editor of The Miner:*

The new Methodist church was dedicated yesterday. It is a beautiful edifice, inside and out, and built and furnished at a cost of $8,000. Half that sum remaining unprovided for it was raised by subscription during the services, the names and amounts being publicly announced to the congregation. The Rev. B. I. Ives of Auburn, N. Y., was the officiating clergyman and proved himself a *prince* of church beggars. Rev. L. D. Watson, Presiding Elder, and Rev. J. A Copeland were assistants in the dedicatory services which were impressive, though brief.—The church is a credit to the society and to the public, and what is better—out of debt.

The elevated railroad is having trouble again: there is some disagreement as to right of way.

Traffic on the Erie branch seems to be as great as ever, notwithstanding the opposition. It is certainly the safest road.

New buildings are looming up almost without number—two new dwelling houses in Harrisburgh, one of which is a residence for J. W. Brennan, one of the old inhabitants.

Good side-walks now extend the whole length and both sides of Main street.

Amusements are plenty just now. Buffalo Bill was here last week, a Kentucky ranger is coming this, and other shows are billed for many days ahead. The Catholics hold a festival in the Opera House to-night. The grandest turnout of the season is expected to be at the Knights of Pythias masquerade ball on the 26th of April.

The drainage question is being largely discussed.

There is some mud here, but that's no news. GENE.

### From Eldred.

MARCH. 20, 1878.

*To the Editor of the Miner.*

All ready to drill on the widow Rounds farm, Indian Creek.

The well on Adam Eland farm, Indian Creek, down 730 feet. Was reported down 800 feet last week by mistake.

H. F. Neef is putting up a hotel on Jane Drake farm, Indian Creek.

W. H. Coats has commenced his new furniture store.

The R. R. Co. are still adding more platform and freight room at the station.

Burt & Helmer, of Port Allegany, have leased a lot of H. Hamlin, and intend building a meat market.

Hiram Dean, of Olean, has sold a lot near Soule's Hotel, for $500.

There is trouble on Indian Creek, on the Furness lease, caused by a conflict of leases. The only overt acts of war thus far is the hauling of each other's timber [illegible].

Well No. 5, on the Lewis Loop farm, Indian Creek, has commenced drilling. Also derrick up on David Cooper. JR.

### From Coryville.

MARCH 19, 1878.

*To the Editor of the Miner:*

Gilmor well on Digel farm in Farmers Valley is down over seven hundred feet at last accounts, with the tools fast in the well.

Lumber is being drawn these muddy times for the Gilmor well at the extreme head of Rice brook.

Williams & Rutherford well is at a stand still, waiting for drillers, Williams being absent on account of sickness in his family. Everything is in readiness for drilling.

Pigeons still flying just enough to keep the pigeoners on the alert looking skywards watching every wing that flutters whether it is on a robin or a crow, confident that there will be good netting to-morrow.

The early warm weather this season has caused the maple-sugar crop to be, though sweet, light of weight. A.

### From Clermont.

MARCH 16, 1878.

*To the Editor of the Miner:*

The Rev. Charles Slack delivered a lecture in the church at this place, on Thursday, the 14th inst., subject—"Happy Homes, and how to Make them." Mr. Slack handled the subject admirably and with so much satisfaction to those present that they desire me to ask you to lend him a little space in your local columns noticing the fact. We feel that Mr. S. is a very worthy man and is doing much good for the morals of this immoral place, but not unlike all Methodist ministers, is financially poor. If you can comply with our request, you will confer a great favor on the little company of believers and unbelievers in this place I will add that Mr. Slack could be induced to deliver his lecture in Smethport for $25 H. L. W.

## Neighboring Counties.

—The editor of the Tioga *Express* lived in the same town with Ben. Wade and Joshua Giddings, and was fondled on the knee of each, but he says he is not proud. Perhaps Ben and Joshua were equally humiliated by the reference.

—The route of a new railroad is being surveyed from Towanda through the southeast corner of Tioga county to a new coal district, known as Oregon Hill.

—Prof. F. A. Allen will erect a five story brick block at Mansfield this spring.

—William H. Bacon, a lad of 18 years, hung himself at the barn of Walter Close, Chatham township, Tioga county, on the 5th inst.

—One of the prisoners in the Ridgway jail attacked the jailer while he was locking the prisoners up for the night. A smart struggle ensued, but the arrival of assistance thwarted the fellow's plans, whatever they were.

—The Potter *Enterprise* reports that the books of the Hebron Oil Company are closed. Stock all in. They will probably be opened occasionally, however, for assessments.

—Editor Ferrip, of the Cattaraugus *Republican*, met with a serious accident a few days ago by falling from near the top of the back stairs of his office, striking on his side on top of a six foot board fence and falling from thence to the ground. He is now out of danger, but if he had been anything but a case hardened editor it would have killed him sure.

—Charley Sweazy, an Emporium boy, and brakeman on the B. N. Y. & P. road fell from the cars at Elms last Thursday morning, and the cars passing over him killed him instantly.

—Bro. Gould, of the Cameron *Press*, continues making improvements on his paper, but still finds time to give an occasional "dig" at the *Independent* man in every issue. He has changed his paper to a quarto form, and is evidently bestowing a good deal of attention to its editorial and mechanical make-up.

—The Oil City *Derrick* wisely remarks: Some of the best weekly newspapers in the State are published within the charmed circle of the Oil Regions. In proof of this we refer to the Olean Times, Olean Record, McKean Miner, Clarion Democrat and Republican, the Warren Ledger and Mail, the Franklin Spectator and Citizen, Meadville Journal, Meadville Index and the Weekly Derrick.

—The *Derrick* asserts that the production of the Bradford district is greatly overestimated in the interest of the bears in the market. It claims that the production is but a trifle over 9,000 barrels, instead of 12,000 or 13,000 as claimed.

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf


## A Rare Offer.

A WATCH FOR EVERYBODY!

**A good "Elgin" Watch to be obtained for little or nothing.**

THE "MINER" WATCH.

ELGIN MOVEMENT, COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE.

Given to any Lady, any Man, any Girl or Boy who will obtain a Club of 25 New Subscribers for the "MINER" at $1.50 each, or for $37.50 in subscription at Published Rates;

Although our list of subscribers is larger than it ever was, and is increasing every week, we are not yet satisfied, but want to see the number doubled within the next three months. We have therefore concluded to make the following UNPRECEDENTED offer to any of our friends who will aid us in our efforts: We will give to any man, woman or child, who will secure for us 25 *New* subscribers, at $1.50 each, and will forward to us the names with the $37.50, a genuine Coin Silver Hunting-Case Ball Watch, of any manufacturing house in existence, and SPARK ARRESTING PORTABLE ENGINES for plantation use. Send for our circular. Discount to the trade.

R. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y. State where you saw this advertisement.—15-19

## DIPTHERIA.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.—I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BANGOR, MAINE.—15-19 m1

**BEST** business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. (v15n21 1y)

## NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers having or selling other plug tobacco bearing a tinsel or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by a fine and imprisonment. *See Act of Congress, August 14, 1876.*

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,500 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over $30,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers. *The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.* 15-19-m3

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.


## Art Notice.

The firm of George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, are probably the best and most extensive Art Publishers in the United States. They have reduced the art of steel plate and chromo printing to perfection, and their productions so far as we have seen are faultless. We ordered from them a short time ago a number of pictures. Among them were two chromes, one representing a group of calla lillies, and the other a small floral cross, that excel anything in the line of chromo printing we have ever seen.—Lovers of fine flower painting can take endless delight in studying their manifold beauties.

### Iron Tankage in Bradford.

Seven of those huge sheet iron receptacles for crude have recently been completed in the Bradford field, and are being gauged by R. M. Sayer, the authorized gauger of the United lines. The parties who have finished iron tanks are the Bradford Oil Company, George H. Van Vleck, State Line Oil Company, Whitney, Wheeler & Co., Clark, Babcock & Hulings, Emery Oil Company, C. A. Whitney & Son, the Walker Oil Company, J. Olmsted & Son, and J. J. Carter. The aggregate storage capacity of these tanks may be placed in round numbers at 175,000 barrels. These tanks are now ready to receive oil, and many more are building. The wooden tankage of the district amounts to about 450,000 barrels. About the first of the year the United lines controlled over 200,000 barrels of iron tankage. At the present rate of construction the field will be well equipped.—*Derrick.*

—That the Standard folks are now trying to bear the market is clearly exemplified by the fact that their agents yesterday indulged in sending messages from Bradford stating that they would wager money that the production of that district was more than eleven thousand barrels per day. Their "bluffs" did not amount to much, as their bets were all promptly taken.—*Derrick.*

## BUSINESS LOCALS.

### Dentistry.

Dr. Lewis will be in Smethport at the *Wright House*, on *Monday*, April 8th, and remain during the week. All those wishing his dental services will call at his rooms.

—No man will endure pain if he can help it. The pain of neuralgia, rheumatism, lame back, sore throat and kidney complaint can be quickly cured with Dr. Fenner's Golden Relief. His Cough Honey cures all coughs.

—This is not a humorous item, but a matter of the most serious concern, and without doubt of very general interest. Hauch's Universal Cough Syrup is offered to the public for the cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, and for the sure relief of Whooping Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis. It is warranted in every case. The dealer where you may be in the habit of purchasing medicines, probably has it for sale. Ask him about it. He may know of a case similar to yours, for which it has been used. Hundreds of thousands of samples have been gratuitously distributed, to satisfy people of its merits. It has the most enviable reputation as the safest the most effectual, and the cheapest medicine to be obtained. A few doses generally relieve. Sold, regular size and 10 cents samples by A. B. Armstrong.

### A Decided Fact,

That Hamilton's Cough Balsam is the most effectual medicine ever offered for the lungs. A certain cure for Consumption, Decline, Bronchitis, Wasting of the flesh, Night Sweats, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Colds, Coughs, Inflamation, Pain in the sides, and all diseases of the throat, chest and Lungs. Relief guaranteed or money refunded. Three doses of Hamilton's Cough Balsam will prove its wonderful effects. Sample bottle 25 cents. Large bottles 75 cents.

For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport and H. Hamlin & Co. Eldred, Pa. 15-16 cow 1y.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.**

Yes, a positive cure! Balsam Copavia and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons.

POST HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore, March 5, 1878.

I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. BOWERS, Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only two pills to be taken to effect a cure.—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $2.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 915 Race St., Phila. Pa.

*New Advertisements.*

### NOTICE.

**U. S. Internal-Revenue Special Taxes.**

"Under the Revised Statutes of the United States sections 3232, 3257, 3259 and 3289 every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a special tax is required to procure said special and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business a STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the special-tax year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3246 Revised Statutes declares who are liable to special tax. A return as prescribed on Form 11 is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above. Severe penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements or for continuing in business after April 30 1878 without payment of tax.

Application should be made to E. Cowan Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue Warren, Pa." 11—2

## EUREKA SAFETY POWER.

Practically **impossible to explode.** Tested to the pressure per square inch. Two Horse Power $150. Six H. P. $360. Also SPARK ARRESTING PORTABLE ENGINES for plantation use. Send for our circular. Discount to the trade.

R. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y. State where you saw this advertisement.—15-19

## BEST

business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. (v15n21 1y)

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Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,500 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over $30,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers. *The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.* 15-19-m3

U can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required; we will start you. $12 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.


*Legal.*

### In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 11th day of March A. D. 1878 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Almond M. Stone of Bradford in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Office No. 11, North Park Row, Erie Pa., before S. E. Woodruff, Esq., Register, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1878 at 11 o'clock a. m.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh March 14 1878.—21-3p

### In Bankruptcy.

District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

This is to give notice that on the 18. day of February A D 1878 a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate in Bankruptcy was issued in the [illegible] A. M. Kinkead of the state of Pennsylvania county of McKean and Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of [illegible] debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Franklin, Pa., before D. ROGERS, Esq., Register, on the 4th day of April, A.D. 1878, at 9 o'clock p.m.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Pittsburgh March 6, 1878.—19-3p

### Breve de partitione Facienda

JOHN H. DINGMAN and JAMES O'NEILL, vs. BURDETT CHANDLER with other terre tenants.

IN COURT OF MCKEAN COUNTY:

Breve de Partitionde Facienda.

And now, March 1, 1878. The said writ having been returned by the Sheriff, and the return thereof approved by the Court, on motion of Counsel for Plaintiffs, the Court grant a rule on all persons interested in said case to come into Court on the 23d day of April next to accept or refuse the estate mentioned in the said writ at the appraised value thereof.

Notice to be given parties residing out of the County by publication in the MCKEAN MINER.

BY THE COURT.

Certified from the Record.

[seal] C. K. SARTWELL, Prothonotary.

20-6

### Auditors Notice.

In the estate of Nathan Palmer, Deceased.

The Court having appointed the undersigned Auditor to distribute the fund in hand of Administrators of said estate. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at the office of Backus & Gorton in Smethport on Monday, April 8th 1878, when and where all persons who hold any claims against said estate are required to produce and substantiate the same or be debarred fro a coming in for a share of such fund. "

H KING, Auditor.

20-3

### Auditor's Notice.

A. M. GILLETT } In McKean County Com-
vs. mon Pleas, A. D. No. 74, Feb.
THOS. BRADLEY } T. 1878.
R.D. No. 83, Dec. T. 1877.

THE Court having appointed the undersigned Auditor to distribute the fund, arising from Sheriff's Sale in the above case. Now notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in Smethport on Thursday the 4th day of April, 1878, at 10 o'clock, a.m., when and where all persons are required to produce and substantiate their claims.

18-19 4p D. R. HAMLIN, Auditor.

### Charter Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania and in accordance with the Act of Assembly approved the 29th of April A. D. 1874, for a charter of incorporation for a plank road company, with the power franchise and privilege of constructing a plank road from Duke Centre to Eldred, both in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania.

DORNAN & CREESEMAN, Att'ys for Petitioners.

Duke Centre, March 14, 1878. 20-3

### Notice

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of this Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, inst., for a charter incorporating a company for the purpose of building a plank road from Duke Centre to Eldred.

By order chairman committee

E. M. WHEELER.

March 11, 1878. (20 4t)

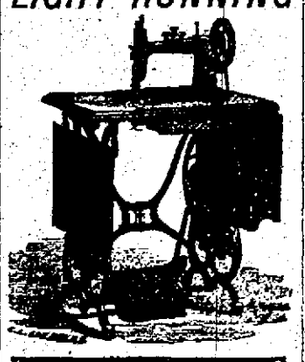

*Miscellaneous.*

## HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL.

## A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

## LIGHT-RUNNING



## DOMESTIC

## SEWING MACHINE.

*Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.*

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

## LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

## "DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the *choicest materials*, and by the *best workmen*.

It is the *simplest* in construction, and *most reliable* in its action.

It requires almost *no adjusting*, and yet does *every* variety of work.

It is *noiseless, rapid*, and will *outwear* any other machine.

It is the *easiest running* of machines, and *saves muscle and nerves*, which are more valuable than money.

It has *never* failed to give *perfect satisfaction*.

Every machine *warranted*.

☞ Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

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The most stylish and best fitting,

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## DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,
HOME OFFICE,
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## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians, all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO

## Treasurer's Sales.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of unseated lands in arrears of taxes will commence at the Court House, in Smethport Borough, on

*Monday, June 10, 1878,*

at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the following described tracts of land, or a sufficient part thereof to pay the taxes due on the same, be sold, to wit:

ANNIN TOWNSHIP.

| Wt's | sub | Acres | Owner | Tax |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3444 | | 70 | E H Alvord | $ 9 78 |
| 3443 | | 37 | do | 5 14 |
| 2213 | | 77 | do | 10 70 |
| 3445 | | 50 | Charles Bell | 8 90 |
| 2143 | | 35 | E W Burr | 6 27 |
| 2144 | | | | |
| | | 105 | C T Chamberlain | 18 80 |
| 3455 | | 80 | J Campbell | 13 32 |
| 2146 | | 35 | C A Dolley | 4 48 |
| | | 65 | John Kinney | 12 91 |
| | | 225 | Fit Kellihee | 58 18 |
| 2215 | | 25 | J. Lillibridge | 4 48 |
| 2148 | | 150 | A N Lillibridge | 26 85 |
| 2145 | | 25 | V R Vanderbuilt | 4 48 |
| 3456 | | 50 | Bulmer & Co | 8 90 |
| | | 180 | James O'Niel | 34 01 |
| | | 40 | Peter Kintner | 7 10 |
| 2158 | | 20 | Thomas Cantwell | 3 58 |
| 2158 | | 35 | Wm. Laudragin | 5 23 |
| 2215 | | 41 9-10 | John H Bronsher | 7 52 |
| 3454 | | 20 | Thomas F Cantwell | 5 78 |
| 3456 | | 10 | Wm Laudragin | 1 79 |
| 2216 | | 46 9-10 | Mich. Sullivan | 8 41 |

BRADFORD

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3430 | | 1100 | Henry W Rogers | 202 40 |
| 3430 | | 80 | Lee & Pickering | 15 91 |
| | | | Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co | 122 69 |
| 3426 | | 701 | do | 129 58 |
| 3427 | | 1041 | do | 192 58 |
| 3422 | | 600 | do | 110 83 |
| 3421 | | 1080 | do | 210 90 |
| 3425 | | 1000 | do | 190 67 |
| 3420 | | 461 | do | 85 22 |
| 2281 | 446 | 100 | do | 18 50 |
| 2280 | 447 | 100 | do | 18 50 |
| 2282 | | | Moody & Hubbell | 177 79 |
| 2285 | | 191 | do | 35 53 |
| 2284 | | 1100 | do | 203 50 |
| 2211 | | 532 | do | 61 42 |
| 2212 | | 355 | do | 65 95 |
| 3229 | | 970 | do | 181 13 |
| 2133 | | 1700 | L D Wetmore | 203 50 |
| 4336 | | 700 | do | 129 50 |
| 4337 | | 1100 | do | 203 50 |
| 4338 | | 1100 | do | 203 50 |
| 3367 | | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 3365 | 450 | 57 | P L Webster | 10 55 |
| 3417 | | 1700 | C. Rathbone & Co | 203 50 |
| 3369 | | 1100 | do | 203 50 |
| 3424 | | 1100 | do | 203 50 |
| 3413 | | 1100 | do | 203 50 |
| 3422 | | 360 | do | 103 90 |
| 3366 | | 134 | Enos Parsons | 27 94 |
| 3367 | | 100 | do | 18 50 |
| 3338 | 11 | 85 | Isaac Willett | 51 85 |
| 4003 | 12 | 113 | do | 68 92 |
| 3365 | 14 | 84 | do | 51 24 |
| 4003 | | | do | |
| 4005 | | 500 | do | 248 40 |
| 3338 | | 50 | P J Chamberlain | 30 30 |
| 3338 | | 50 | M A Chamberlain | 30 30 |
| 3338 | | 173 | Dingman & O'Niel | 105 03 |
| 2191 | 105 | 100 | A J Wheeler | 19 82 |
| 4005 | | 100 | Wm Sawyer | 21 07 |
| 3313 | | 300 | John Rutherford | 79 50 |
| 3319 | | | | |
| 3238 | 461 | 80 | John T Nore | 24 50 |
| 4008 | | 100 | Clark & Babcock | 61 00 |
| 4005 | | 400 | do | 74 00 |
| 4006 | | 1100 | do | 671 00 |
| 4007 | | 1100 | do | 671 00 |
| 4008 | | 941 | do | 574 01 |
| 3495 | | 900 | do | 549 00 |
| 3306 | | 354 | Dr. W M Mack | 61 79 |
| 3330 | | 473 | do | 87 30 |
| 3413 | | 100 | do | 35 05 |
| 3307 | 317 | 930 | do | 168 35 |
| 3438 | 81 | 1958 | do | 329 73 |
| 2217 | | 124 | do | 22 85 |
| 4009 | | 157 | do | 27 87 |
| 3306 | | 60 | do | 10 84 |
| 3318 | | 118 | do | 21 98 |
| 2209 | | 942 | do | 573 86 |
| 2213 | | 107 | do | 65 27 |
| 2287 | | 6900-10 | do | 438 83 |
| 2287 | | 60 | do | 35 66 |
| 3310 | | 302 | do | 220 82 |
| 3429 | | 330 8-10 | Bradford Oil Co | 98 23 |
| 3420 | | 464 | do | 91 79 |
| 3318 | | 81 | do | 37 23 |
| 3306 | | 140 | do | 85 40 |
| 3306 | | 140 | do | 61 00 |
| 3313 | | | | |
| 3310 | | 101 | Peter T Kennedy | 61 61 |
| 3314 | | | | |
| 3198 | | 47 1-2 | do | 28 98 |
| 3295 | 340 | 77 | Kingsbury Estate | 39 00 |
| 3296 | 3 | 50 | do | 7 06 |
| 3297 | 344 | 60 | do | 35 60 |
| 3336 | 339 | 130 | do | 24 00 |
| 3415 | 338 | | | |
| 3307 | | 422 | C J Taylor | 79 37 |
| 3330 | | | | |
| 3296 | 440 | 97 | do | 17 95 |
| 2287 | 2 | 2975 | do | 181 84 |
| 3295 | | 163 | do | 35 71 |
| 3420 | | 1466 2-3 | do | 271 25 |
| 3328 | | | | |
| 3318 | | 75 | do | 4 67 |
| 3306 | | 124 | do | 7 67 |
| 3330 | | 51 | do | 18 91 |
| 3329 | | | | |
| 3308 | | 5 | do | 30 |
| 3295 | | 343 | do | 63 46 |
| 3305 | | 190 | do | 35 40 |
| 3304 | | 130 | do | 51 67 |
| 3295 | 442 | 89 | S P Beecher | 35 38 |
| 3296 | 440 | 19 | do | 3 68 |
| 3295 | 2 | 65 | do | 25 83 |
| 3293 | 445 | 86 | W O Brown | 22 27 |
| 3298 | 444 | 62 | do | 27 67 |
| 3420 | 4 | 113 | O Williams | 44 58 |
| 3430 | 6 | 13 | E C Sprague | 5 17 |
| 2748 | 441 | 20 | Robert Byrnes | 7 83 |
| 3330 | 450 | 50 | Jeffrey Pierman | 9 25 |
| 3308 | | 198 | Mrs C V Angel | 73 92 |
| 2748 | | 224 | Thos Bradley & Co | 100 17 |
| 3333 | | 140 | Enterprise Transit Co | 25 90 |
| 3407 | | 342 | do | 145 90 |
| 3314 | | 530 | do | 94 35 |
| 3317 | | 257 | do | 64 84 |
| 4008 | 160 | | | |
| | 318 | 377 | | 69 74 |
| | 319 | | | |
| 3337 | | 14 | do | 2 59 |
| | 100 | 81 | A N Taylor Estate | 14 98 |
| 2286 | | 148 | Unknown | 26 83 |
| 4003 | | 75 | do | 13 88 |
| 3307 | | 9 | do | 1 48 |
| 3306 | | 84 | do | 9 65 |
| 3328 | | 140 | do | 25 90 |
| 4336 | 408 | | | |
| 4336 | 409 | | | |
| 4336 | 469 | 200 2-10 | A T Newell | 59 25 |
| 4336 | 470 | | | |
| 4336 | 471 | | | |
| | 472 | | | |
| 4191 | | | | |
| 3306 | | 75 | H V Craft | 29 81 |
| | | 100 | Bradley Lot | 18 50 |
| 4001 | | 50 | B Brown | 9 25 |
| 4008 | 161 | 100 | E R Schoonmaker | 59 73 |
| 2191 | | 46 | Warren Kellogg | 8 51 |
| 3310 | | 30 | Walker & Ann | 18 30 |
| 3306 | | 99 | Tait & Howard | 18 30 |
| 3330 | 450 | 50 | M Tierney | 9 25 |
| 4334 | 13 | 330 | C H Foster | 53 50 |
| 2191 | | 49½ | A Whipple | 9 16 |
| | | | CERES | |
| 3447 | | 95 | Charles Bell | 4 90 |
| 3449 | | 25 | do | 6 00 |
| 2151 | | 20 | do | 4 80 |
| 3445 | | | | |
| 4329 | | 100 | do | 24 00 |
| 4330 | | 100 | do | 24 00 |
| 3141 | | 100 | do | 24 00 |
| 2193 | | 80 | do | 19 20 |
| 2200 | | | | |
| 4324 | | 97 | H B Smith | 23 28 |
| 4320 | | 108 | do | 25 94 |
| 4329 | | 188 | do | 49 32 |
| 4324 | | 194 | C T Chamberlain | 44 76 |
| 4325 | | 25 | do | 6 60 |
| 3447 | | 74 | do | 17 76 |
| Bush Lot | | 76 | do | 18 24 |
| 4323 | | | | |
| 2195 | | 775 | W H King | 186 00 |
| 2230 | | | | |
| 4324 | | 171 | McRea & Love | 41 05 |
| 2195 | | 600 | Carter & Miner | 144 00 |
| | | 197 | H E Smith | 28 08 |
| 4324 | | | | |
| 4325 | | 947 | M B Fobes | 227 28 |
| 4326 | | | | |
| 4327 | | | | |
| | | | CORYDON. | |
| 3706 | | 800 | A W Miner | 188 83 |
| 3734 | | 1000 | do | 163 00 |
| 3711 | | 800 | do | 122 00 |
| 3731 | | 240 | J Bean | 33 00 |
| | | 357 | Darling's Estate | 84 91 |
| 4316 | 411 | 183 | Northwestern Mining & Exchange Co | 30 20 |
| | 412 | | | |
| | 413 | | | |
| 4310 | 415 | 97 | do | 16 00 |
| 4310 | | 60 | do | 9 82 |
| 4310 | | 148 | Kingsbury Estate | 24 42 |
| 8 | | 487 | G W Fenton | 75 41 |
| 9 | | 257 | do | 75 41 |
| 10 | | 457 | do | 75 41 |
| 4370 | | 321 | W M Newell Est. | 83 97 |
| 4407 | | 1045 | do | 170 10 |
| 4409 | | 273 | do | 45 04 |
| 4408 | | 1041 | do | 172 10 |
| 4328 | | 270 | do | 44 55 |
| 3707 | | 1080 | do | 187 65 |
| 3708 | | 880 | Henry W Rogers | 143 40 |
| 11 | | 457 | do | 75 41 |
| 12 | | 457 | L Rogers | 75 40 |
| 3716 | | 100 | Unknown | 16 50 |
| 3314 | | 100 | do | 16 50 |
| 3705 | | 48 | do | 7 92 |
| 4010 | | 43 | do | 7 10 |
| 3731 | | 709 | Richardson & Thompson | 115 00 |
| 3714 | | 1000 | do | 163 00 |
| 7 | | 100 | Jno. Wilkison | 16 50 |
| 3732 | | 148 | C H Foster | 24 75 |
| 3715 | | 1000 | G W Smith | 163 00 |
| 3716 | | 500 | do | 82 50 |
| 3709 | | 1000 | Peter M Smith | 165 00 |
| 3702 | | 35 | do | 5 79 |
| 3706 | | 740 | Chas Bathbone & Co | 93 75 |
| 3703 | | 883 | do | 110 39 |
| 3708 | | 1000 | do | 125 00 |
| 3718 | | 500 | do | 62 50 |
| 3717 | | 900 | do | 112 50 |
| 3719 | | 1000 | do | 125 00 |
| 4011 | | 1600 | do | 193 00 |
| 4012 | | 1043 | do | 180 37 |
| 4012 | | 719 | do | 118 63 |
| 4014 | | 1045 | do | 172 10 |
| 4013 | | 1042 | do | 172 10 |
| 4016 | | 831 | do | 136 95 |
| 3732 | | 230 | Jane Templeton | 41 25 |
| 3704 | | 1600 | J M Warriwell | 105 00 |
| 3702 | | 800 | A Waddell | 82 50 |
| | | | ELDRED. | |
| 398 | | 300 | P Cohlon | 39 00 |
| 308 | | 350 | do | 68 25 |
| | | 80 | W K King | 9 75 |
| 82 | | 94 | do | 4 87 |
| | | 894 | do | 102 05 |
| 381 | | 100 | S A Backus | 19 50 |
| | | 930 | L P Watson | 128 70 |
| 3402 | | 83 | C T Chamberlain | 16 18 |
| 3401 | | 104 | do | 20 28 |
| 4325 | | 300 | do | 40 17 |
| | | 21 | do | 4 10 |
| A H Martin | | 150 | A M Benton | 29 25 |
| | | | HAMLIN. | |
| 2275 | 43 | 124 | G F Wiggan | 24 18 |
| 2276 | 39 | 94 | do | 18 33 |
| 2276 | 29 | 30 | do | 5 85 |
| 2275 | 28 | 124 | do | 24 18 |
| 2276 | 42 | 124 | do | 24 18 |



| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2273 | 28 | 89 | do | 17 16 |
| 2273 | | 365 | do | 71 27 |
| 2270 | | 778 | do | 151 71 |
| 2270 | 34 | 100 | do | 19 50 |
| 2273 | 12 | 990 | Robert Halsey | 193 05 |
| 2277 | 12 | 458 | U Pett | 89 14 |
| 2280 | 13 | 783 | do | 152 69 |
| 2263 | | 380 | do | 68 40 |
| 2261 | | 536 | T E Winans | 104 40 |
| 2269 | | 495 | M A Mitchel | 96 56 |
| 2261 | | 604 | Joseph Sawyer | 117 73 |
| 2277 | 2 | 96 | Jerry Bean | 18 33 |
| 3490 | | 20 | Thos. L. Kane | 3 90 |
| 3489 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3490 | | 889 | do | 248 85 |
| 3695 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3698 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3699 | | 495 | do | 96 52 |
| 2035 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3683 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 2265 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3671 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3688 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3689 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3690 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3691 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3692 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3693 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3907 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3123 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3124 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3122 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3121 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3117 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3130 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3131 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
| 3132 | | 960 | do | 193 05 |
|